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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL
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of the
Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1962.





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WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1962.

Councillor Mrs. E. RATCLIFFE, J.P., C.C., (Chairman)
" K. FLETCHER, J.P., (Vice-Chairman)
" G. CLARKE, J.P., (Chairman of Council)
" E. FOX, J.P., (Vice-Chairman of Council)
" W. BEIGHTON.
" Mrs. R. BRAMALD.
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" P. L. GRISDALE, J.P.
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" H. E. WRIGHT.
" J. R. WEAVER.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and
Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:

F. C. ARMSTRONG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

L. VICKERS,
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C., R.S.H. Certs., M. & F.I. &
Smoke

Public Health Inspectors:

G. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Cert. M. & F.I. & Smoke
E. FROST, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Cert. M. & F.I. & Smoke
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WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of Wortley Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the Health Services of the Wortley Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1962. Once again I have included in this document some details of the Part III Services of the Local Health Authority as provided and used within the district during the year.

A look at the tables of Vital Statistics shows that the Birth Rate has risen to 16.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population from the 1961 figure of 15.3. The corrected Birth Rate is 15.9 which is slightly higher than that for 1961.

The Crude Death Rate has risen a little and is a few decimal points higher than that for England and Wales and the West Riding Administrative County. On studying my records I find that at 12.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population it is the highest rate we have had for 19 years (in 1943 it was 12.3). The corrected rate is 13.0.

The Still Birth rate is much lower than that for 1961 having dropped from 23.3 per 1,000 Live and Still Births in 1961 to 15.9 in 1962. This rate compares very favourably with that for the rest of the country. The number of Still Births is nevertheless too high and one wonders what can be done to help. As and from next year it is hoped that we will be kept informed just what caused the death of these babies. Postmortem examinations are to be made on all such Still Births with a view to establishing the cause of death. This information may, to some extent, give us a lead in repairing any deficiency there might be in our existing service. In the meantime it is obvious that a much more determined effort has to be made to encourage expectant mothers to accept more ante-natal care. Yet in this district we find that these ladies are, in general, very keen on all aspects of their ante-natal routine. They have expert ante-natal medical attention either at the clinic or from their own family doctor. There are well attended Mothercraft classes at the clinics where films, filmstrip and other visual aid material is in use to help the young expectant mother. Relaxation classes are held regularly and Midwives, who as a rule conduct these classes together with Health Visitors, are always available to advise and help with any problems.

I am glad to report a much reduced Infantile Mortality Rate. Last year I was disappointed that the lowering trend, which had been apparent for the three previous years, had been checked and the rate had swung upwards again. This year it has fallen to the low level of 14.0 per 1,000 Live Births, a rate considerably better than that for England and Wales and the West Riding Administrative County. This is the lowest rate we have had since 1955 when it was 13.4. It is said that the Infantile Mortality Rate reflects the general health of the district. It is pleasing to note that this rate continues to improve over the years, notwithstanding an occasional set-back as in 1961.

There were 12 Infant Deaths, 10 dying within the first week of life, 9 due to Prematurity and Birth Injuries and 1 due to an acute infection of the gastro-intestinal tract. The remaining 2 deaths were children who died just before their first birthday because of an acute infection of the upper respiratory tract. Therefore three of those deaths - the infections - were eminently preventable. The others were maybe less so. I and my staff never cease to impress upon mothers that it is inviting trouble to expose the young babies to risks of infection such as we might expect when in crowds or in ill-ventilated homes or when in contact with someone in the home suffering from cold or other infections. Health Visitors are at pains to discuss with mothers of the young babies all aspects of health. The mother has had the attention of the doctor and Midwife and now the Health Visitor takes over about the fourteenth day. All through her pregnancy the mother has been advised and she has been able to discuss with doctors, midwives and health visitors any problem she finds difficult. All this has a bearing on the future health of both mother and baby. After the baby is born the same help and advice is available to guide the mother through the early months of the baby's life. The baby is either brought to the clinic regularly or the health visitor visits the home, or, as in quite a number of cases, the family doctor is called in to advise. All this care, together with the undoubted better living conditions, have helped to reduce Infantile Mortality to minimal limits.

The total number of deaths was 612, an increase of 41 compared with 1961. There were 303 female deaths and 309 males. We note on looking at the table dealing with Principal Causes of Death that, as usual, the greatest number were due to Heart Disease (including Coronary Artery Disease). There were 239 altogether and of these 91 (54 males and 37 females) died of coronary trouble. This latter condition is one of the major "killer" diseases of the age. In England and Wales in 1962 there were 102,470 deaths due to this. In fact it was the highest single "killer". In the West Riding Administrative County 1 in 5 of all deaths was due to coronary disease and in the age group 45-64 years 31.7% of all male mortality in that group was due to this. It attacked more males than females but even the female numbers are increasing slightly. It is difficult to say

what is behind this increase. But it has been said that the executive class are relatively more commonly affected. The prolonged periods of concentrated worrying mental effort, together with an inevitable lack of exercise and relaxation, are pointers. Over-eating without exercise and over-smoking also come into it somewhere. Whatever the cause, it is something that is now a prime killer. Health Education must endeavour to teach the art of being able to relax.

The next highest cause of death is Malignant Disease which accounted for a total of 104. Of these 25 (21 male, 4 female) were due to Cancer of the Lung. In 1961 there was an increase of 7 compared with the previous year - in 1962 there is an increase of 8 compared with 1961; a steady increase. Here is another well established "killer" and I am amazed how relatively disinterested people are about it all. I am informed the chances of anyone in England and Wales becoming a Small-pox victim is about 1 - 1,000,000 but of becoming a victim of Lung Cancer it is about 1 - 9 amongst the heavy smokers. Why is there not more concern about this "killer"? One reason is that our propaganda is not so telling as that of the tobacco manufacturers - also public interest is lukewarm. Well, I do care, and so does every student and practitioner of environmental health. I and my staff will try to keep on pointing out the dangers. It should be easy to convince when we tell people that 23,774 people died from Lung Cancer in 1962 - about 500 a week or 1 every 20 minutes. Yet I see very little difference in their smoking habits. Cigarette smoking has increased threefold in the last 40 years and cigarette smoking helps to cause Lung Cancer. To stop smoking helps to prevent it. Therefore, why do people smoke and literally ask for trouble - if not Lung Cancer, it could be bronchitis, or heart disease? The unfortunate thing about all our teaching is that we find the young folks still start the habit notwithstanding the knowledge of the dangers. The fear of Lung Cancer does not seem to deter them. In our visits to schools with the propaganda films which are invariably followed by discussion one felt that there was no impact - I did hear on one occasion that it was "square" to be a non-smoker. How careless can these smokers be in their thinking?! They never consider how much they pollute the atmosphere of rooms where they sit and smoke nor do they think of the non-smoker, forced to sit in the same room, being obliged to suffer the inhalation of the smoke and fumes. More example shown all round to those who have not already begun the habit and more courtesy to those who never started (or have

given it up) and who do not want to sit in the tobacco laden atmosphere would all help.

Another "killer" is Bronchitis, responsible for 50 deaths in this district in 1962. Bronchitis is caused by irritation of the fine lining of the bronchial tubes and the lung spaces. Yet we continue to put up with smoke in the atmosphere and permit the pollution of the air we breathe. Your Council has created smoke-controlled areas and more will be created. But it is complete smokeless zones we want. We are entitled to have as clean air to breathe as we are entitled to, and now get, the pure food we eat and the pure water we drink. If we are to reduce this increasing mortality from Bronchitis then we have got to stop polluting the atmosphere.

In 1962 there were 35 deaths from Violence - 30 accidents and 5 suicides. Of the 30 accident deaths, 4 were due to Road Accidents; 24 were Accidents in the Home, or whilst patients in Hospital (Middlewood), or out of doors; 2 were accidents at work. The greatest single cause of death in this group was "falls"; there were 12. Drowning, choking, gassing and poisoning (drug) accounted for the others.

I sometimes feel that more could be done in the interests of Home Safety. There is not an active Home Safety Committee in the Wortley Rural District yet there is a very active Road Safety Committee. I feel sure there are willing people who would be happy to give of their experience in this field of Accident Prevention in the home. What is required is persistent propaganda and this is best brought about by members of the public themselves visiting homes and talking with families, or in forming discussion groups and leading discussions on the various problems. Youth groups can devise simple schemes for advertising the dangers of home accidents and can, and should, help in bringing these to the notice of householders. The majority of those who fall victims to these accidents are the old folks - no one can say that they would not welcome some advice from recognised groups of home safety minded people. I have found that representatives of Gas and Electricity Boards, the Fire Brigade, Water undertakings and Police never fail to give help whenever they are asked. I want to do more but I must have help. Any group anxious to form such a committee need only contact my department and we will be only too glad to arrange the details. My staff in all departments are ever watchful of any dangers in the homes they visit. In our clinics, and in schools, we indicate by poster and by leaflet some of the "do's and don'ts" in Home Safety. There is plenty of visual aid material available - films, film-strips, flannel-graph material, posters, etc. The West Riding County Public Health

Department have a well set up exhibition which is available on request for use at shows or exhibitions or other places where the public will meet. All we want is a rekindling of interest. There were 3 old age pensioners who suffered death in this district in 1962 because of an accident received in their homes. - Home is supposed to be 'the safest place!! Had that number died from malnutrition, or some infectious disease, then no doubt there would have been "tremendous interest" created. Over 7,300 people died from Home Accidents in England and Wales in 1962 and the number who were injured must have been fearful. Over 6,000 died in the same period from Road Accidents.

The year 1962 was very good so far as Infectious Disease was concerned. In all 147 cases were notified compared with the 902 cases in 1961. The dramatic fall is accounted for in the Measles numbers where we had only 92 cases compared with 828 in 1961. This disease usually has a biennial trend so we expected a reduction in incidence in 1962. All other commoner types of Infectious Disease were down in number except Scarlet Fever which increased from 13 in 1961 to 30 in 1962. Acute Pneumonia, which showed a marked increase in 1961, returned to normal proportions in 1962 despite the most severe winter we have experienced for some time. There was no Poliomyelitis reported in 1962.

The Sanitary Circumstances of the district are reported upon fully and most comprehensively by Mr. Vickers, the Chief Public Health Inspector. The report is so detailed that it is included verbatim in this document.

Water Supplies have been satisfactory both qualitatively and quantitatively. Of the 15,078 houses in the district, all but 41 receive water supplies from public supplies (14,752) or private piped supplies (285). Those 41 are dwellings where it is well nigh impossible to reach by piped supply. Their sources of supply are springs locally impounded. These supplies are satisfactory, qualitatively, so far as is known but advice is usually given as to the best means of maintaining an acceptable supply. There have been frequent interruptions of the supply from the Wharmcliffe Estates, particularly in the Tankersley area, which could be the result of underground colliery working in that sector. In such cases water cart deliveries were made to tide householders over until the supply was restored. The only extensions to supplies were by the Sheffield Corporation to new developments. A scheme to supply water to scattered farms in the Bradfield area was conditionally approved and it was hoped the supply would be available in 1963. Water sampling was carried out on public supplies on 107 occasions and 13 proved unsatisfactory bacteriologically. Similarly, supplies from private sources were examined on 44 occasions and 35 were found to be unsatisfactory. In every case where the report was unsatisfactory steps were taken at once to investigate the cause and have it put right.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal are satisfactory. Over 97% of all properties are satisfactorily sewered. The remainder are those premises situated in places far removed from adequate water supplies and/or sewers. They are provided for principally by cesspools or private privies. The only improvement during the year was a small installation put in operation to deal with individual houses as part of an improvement grant scheme. Part of Dungworth is still requiring to be dealt with as is Bradfield and Howbrook. These places must be sewered properly one day but the economics of the business are alarming. No doubt sewage disposal works both at Bradfield and Howbrook are necessary. At Dungworth there is a sewage disposal plant for part of the village but not for every house. The enlargement and remedial works at the Wharncliffe Side and Pilley sewage disposal works are now in progress.

There are now 4 Total Smoke Control Areas in operation at the end of 1962. These cover an area of 460 acres and involve 1,300 premises. Another 3 areas have been approved by the Council and formal orders will be submitted to the Ministry in the near future, which involve an area of 521 acres and 366 premises.

I think that here I might comment upon the new and popular amenity provided by Ecclesfield Parish Council at Chapeltown, namely the Public Swimming Bath. Such installations can be problems if not carefully supervised and checked over regularly. At Chapeltown Baths the water is provided by the Sheffield Corporation mains and the filter system is such that it provides a 4 hour filter cycle. The chlorination plant is satisfactory giving an average reading of 0.4 parts per 1,000,000 Residual Chlorine and 0.15 p.p.m. Free Chlorine. These baths will be an increasingly popular amenity but those who use them must recognise that they can contribute much to the value of the pool. The pool is there for the public to use - it should be jealously cared for by the public. It is an amenity which has taken many years to provide and it has been provided for the public and their pleasure. One hears from time to time that the Baths are the source of conditions such as Plantar Warts (verruca). This condition is caused by a virus, but it is not known just how the infection is spread. The incubation period can be as much as 12 months, so that it cannot be certain that the baths were responsible if there is a history of using other baths within the past 6 months or so. I am at present trying to investigate the incidence of this condition amongst school children but so far as my records tell me there is by no means a wholesale infection. One thing that is important is that anyone knowingly

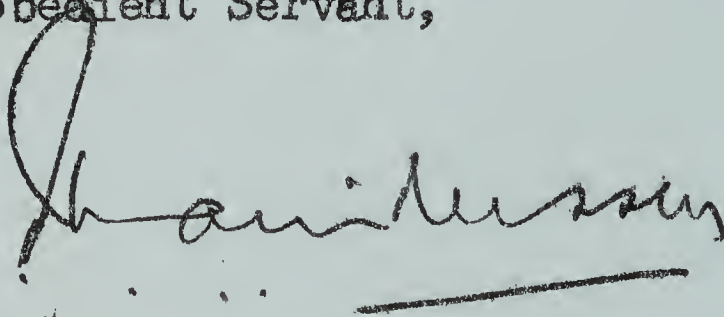
suffering from Plantar Warts (verruca) who deliberately uses the swimming baths is committing an offence. Notices are posted at the baths which say so - verruca IS an infection. Therefore I would ask all users to make sure they are free from this infection, or any other, before they attend the baths and use the pool. At the same time some responsibility rests on the owners and I have to report that the committee concerned is most anxious to do everything possible to help.

At this stage of the introduction to my report I would like to offer my grateful thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued support at all times. To Mr. Kelly, the Clerk, I extend my best thanks for his ready help and advice on many occasions. To other members of the staff of the Council I offer thanks for their generous co-operation. I wish to acknowledge the kind and loyal support I have received from the Public Health Inspectors generally and Mr. Vickers in particular. Theirs is a hard task and not only must they be Sanitary Scientists but they must also be Environmental Hygienists. In both they have maintained a high standard of efficiency.

It is necessary to have help in this work and in this connection I have to put on record the magnificent work done by my deputy, Dr. Armstrong. His loyal support and general help have been outstanding. I am most grateful for this.

And before I finally conclude I ask you to forgive a personal note. I would like to thank all members of the Council and staffs for their kind enquiries and warm messages of good wishes when I was away from duty for 4 months following an attack of Coronary Thrombosis. I appreciated their messages very much at a time when I was not feeling too good. My long absence coincided with the small-pox scare in the county and the resultant inevitable increase in the department's duties threw a great strain on the staff. In spite of the extra work the standard of efficiency never faltered and I am most grateful to Dr. Armstrong and all the other members of my staff for this.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'J. Anderson', written over a horizontal line.

Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Wortley Rural District covers an area of 48,698 acres. The district is divided into four parishes - Ecclesfield, Bradfield, Wortley and Tankersley. The approximate acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows:-

<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Acreage.</u>	<u>No. of Houses.</u>
Ecclesfield 	6,282 	10,529
Bradfield 	35,133 	3,714
Tankersley 	2,302 	633
Wortley 	4,981 	202
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total 	48,698 <hr/>	15,078 <hr/>

The Rateable Value of the district is £556,229 at 1st April, 1962, while the product of a penny rate is estimated at £2,312 as at 1st April, 1962.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population at 50,050. This is an increase of 590 compared with the 1961 figure. The total, of course, includes the population of patients and staff in the Middlewood Mental Hospital, and staff at the Wharnccliffe Hospital, which is estimated at 2,107. The nett population of the district would thus be 47,943.

BIRTHS.

There were 803 live births registered in the district during 1962. Of these 406 were males and 397 females. The number is 48 more than the figure for 1961. There were 29 illegitimate births, 12 males and 17 females.

During the year there were 13 still-births, 8 males and 5 females. This was 5 less than in 1961.

DEATHS.

During 1962, 612 deaths, 309 males and 303 females, were attributed to the district, 41 more than for the year 1961.

I set out below tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the Country. These show how the district compares with the Country generally.

RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.

Year	England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Wortley R. D.
LIVE BIRTHS (Rates per 1,000 of the Population)			
1962	18.0	17.8	16.0
1961	17.4	17.2	15.3
1960	17.1	16.9	15.9
1959	16.5	16.5	14.2
1958	16.4	16.7	14.8
DEATHS (Crude Death Rate) (Rates per 1,000 of the Population)			
1962	11.9	12.0	12.2
1961	12.0	12.1	11.5
1960	11.5	11.5	11.0
1959	11.6	11.6	10.3
1958	11.7	11.9	10.8
STILL BIRTHS (Rates per 1,000 Live and Still-births)			
1962	18.1	18.5	15.9
1961	18.7	20.2	23.3
1960	19.7	22.4	15.3
1959	20.7	20.4	20.1
1958	21.6	22.8	26.3

<u>PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.</u>			
<u>INFECTIVE DISEASES.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	-	1
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	2	2	4
<u>CANCER.</u>			
Stomach	9	7	16
Lung-Bronchus	21	4	25
Breast	-	8	8
Uterus	-	2	2
Other Sites, including Leukaemia	29	24	53
<u>DIABETES.</u>	-	3	3
<u>VASCULAR DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.</u>	30	48	78
<u>CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Coronary Diseases	54	37	91
Hypertension with Heart Disease	8	8	16
Other Heart Diseases	39	60	99
Other Circulatory Diseases	15	18	33
<u>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Influenza	1	3	4
Pneumonia	10	8	18
Bronchitis	35	15	50
Other Respiratory Diseases.	3	4	7
<u>DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</u>			
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
<u>GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.</u>			
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	3	7
Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	-	4
<u>INFANT DEATHS.</u>			
Congenital Malformations	2	3	5
<u>VIOLENCE.</u>			
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	1	4
Suicide	3	2	5
All other Accidents	10	16	26
<u>OTHER DEFINED AND ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.</u>	23	25	48
TOTAL	309	303	612

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Under 1 year	14	11	12	15	12
1 to 2 years	-	1	1	1	-
2 to 5 years	-	2	2	2	2
5 to 15 years	2	2	2	-	2
15 to 25 years	3	1	2	9	2
25 to 45 years	21	26	25	19	30
45 to 65 years	106	125	131	143	148
65 years and over	370	329	360	382	416
TOTALS	<u>516</u>	<u>497</u>	<u>535</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>612</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 12 Infant Deaths during 1962 (7 males and 5 females) equivalent to a rate of 14.9 per 1,000 related to Live Births.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR.

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>	<u>West Riding Administrative County</u>	<u>Wortley R. D.</u>
1962	21.4	23.3	14.9
1961	21.4	24.6	19.9
1960	21.7	22.5	15.5
1959	22.0	24.0	16.1
1958	22.5	24.4	19.9

TABLE SHOWING AGE DISTRIBUTION AND CAUSE
OF INFANTILE DEATHS.

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Birth injuries congenital etc.	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Acute infection of upper respiratory tract.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
GastroEnteritis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	2	12
1961	9	1	-	-	10	2	1	1	1	15
1960	7	-	-	-	7	3	-	1	1	12
1959	7	-	2	-	9	-	1	1	-	11
1958	10	-	-	-	10	3	-	-	1	14
1957	7	2	-	1	10	2	1	2	3	18

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION

OF INFANTILE DISEASES.

District.	No. of Deaths
Dungworth	1
Worrall	1
Chapelton	1
Oughtibridge	2
Bradfield	2
High Green	1
Colley Estate	3
Ecclesfield	1
	<u>12</u>

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths recorded during the year.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The principal causes of death in the Epidemic (other than Tuberculosis) Group over the past five years are given in the following table:

DISEASE	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	-	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases	2	3	2	-	-
Influenza	9	5	1	19	4

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held on 38 occasions and in 48 cases the cause of death was certified after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births	
Number	803
Rate per 1,000 population	16.0
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	3.6
Stillbirths	
Number	13
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	15.9
Total Live and Still Births	816
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	12
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	14.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	14.2
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	34.5
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	12.5
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	12.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	28.2
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

During the year 147 cases of Infectious Disease were notified. The following tables are self-explanatory.

DISEASE.	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Corrected Figures 1962
Scarlet Fever	70	64	29	13	30	30
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia	7	13	10	27	9	9
Meningococcal Infection	2	-	-	-	2	2
Dysentery	46	5	6	7	6	6
Erysipelas	6	3	7	6	4	4
Measles	22	882	100	828	92	92
Whooping Cough	13	19	57	7	2	2
Paratyphoid (Paralytic)	-	2	1	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	3	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	50	9	3	5	1	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	-

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS

DISEASES.

(After correction of Notification)

DISEASE.	England and Wales	West Riding Admin. Cty.	Wortley R. D.
Scarlet Fever	0.33	0.39	0.59
Diphtheria	0.00	-	-
Dysentery	0.66	0.55	0.11
Pneumonia	0.27	0.34	0.17
Measles	3.96	6.35	1.83
Whooping Cough	0.18	0.14	0.03
Erysipelas	0.04	0.03	0.07
Poliomyelitis &) Paralytic	0.00	0.00	-
Polioencephalitis) Non- Paralytic	0.00	0.00	-
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.01	-
Meningococcal Infection	0.01	0.01	0.03

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
BY AGE GROUPS.

DISEASE.	0 - 1 yr.	1 - 2 yrs.	2 - 3 yrs.	3 - 4 yrs.	4 - 5 yrs.	5 - 10 yrs.	10 - 15 yrs.	15 - 25 yrs.	25 - 35 yrs.	35 - 45 yrs.	45 - 65 yrs.	65 yrs. & over	Age unknown	Totals	After Correction
Measles	11	17	4	18	7	29	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	92	92
Scarlet Fever	-	-	4	1	3	16	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	-	9	9
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	6	6
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	4
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) (Non-Para.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	13	18	8	21	10	46	9	7	2	3	4	5	1	147	147

RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.

DISTRICT.	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis	TOTAL
ECCLESFIELD PARISH:											
Ecclesfield	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Chapelton	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
High Green	5	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	15
Thorpe Hesley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenoside & Foxhill Estate	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Colley	19	10	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	34
TANKERSLEY PARISH:											
Tankersley	2	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Birdwell	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
WORTLEY PARISH:											
Wortley	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
BRADFELD PARISH:											
Worrall	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Oughtibridge	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dungworth	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Stannington	16	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	19
Loxley	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Storrs	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Holdworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wharncliffe Side & Brightholmlee	10	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	13
Middlewood and Wharncliffe Hospitals	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Little Matlock	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bradfield & Hollow Meadows	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTALS	92	30	2	9	6	1	4	1	2	-	147

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 30 cases notified during the year 12 more than in 1961. They were reported as follows:- 12 in the first quarter, 10 in the second, 1 in the third and 7 in the fourth. The areas principally affected were Colley Estate 10; High Green 8; 3 in Chapeltown; 2 each in Ecclesfield, Grenoside and Tankersley; and 1 each in Dungworth, Loxley and Little Matlock. The Attack Rate for this district, 0.59, was slightly higher than that for England and Wales (0.33) and for the West Riding Administrative County (0.39). Of the total all but 6 were under the age of 10 years, 4 in the age group 10-15 years and 2 over the age of 15. Four cases were admitted to hospital for treatment and isolation as such facilities were not available at home. The cases were of a mild type and there was no resultant complications reported to me.

DIPHTHERIA.

Again there were no cases in the district during the year. This happy situation is without doubt the result of the continuing immunisation programme. With this there is also the persistent efforts on the part of the fieldworkers in the department to keep the measure ever in the minds of the parents and guardians of the young child. There must be no let up in this business for if once the immunity level falls then I shudder to think what might happen if the disease returned. It would certainly be in a virulent form and Diphtheria is another 'killer' disease. Immunisation against the disease is still offered either by my staff at clinics or by the family doctor. It can be administered either in the single antigen, or in the triple antigen form in combination with Whooping Cough and Tetanus. There was a slight drop in demand for immunisation during the year when 698 children received primary immunisation or 117 less than in 1961; 607 in the 0 - 5 years age group and 91 in the over 5 years age group. At their first school medical examination at the age of 5 years, or slightly over, 216 received a reinforcing dose of the protective antigen. I am rather surprised that there has been this fall in demand particularly since the encouraging increase in 1961. It must not fall any further.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Only 2 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during 1962, 5 less than in 1961. Both cases occurred in the fourth quarter of the year and both were reported from Wharncliffe Side. On checking the records of immunisations we cannot find any trace of these two cases having been immunised. There has been a steady decline in the incidence of this disease for a year or two now and I think it is reasonable to suppose that the scheme of immunisation has something to do with this. Protection against the disease is available by immunisation at our clinics or from the family doctor. The antigen is kept in the refrigerator in my office and can be supplied either in the single antigen form or in the triple antigen, in combination with Diphtheria

and Tetanus. As a rule there is a demand for immunisation against Whooping Cough because mothers still possess a dread of the child falling victim to the distressing coughing spasms which are part of the disease. But, as is the case with other diseases less prevalent today, the demand seems to be less acute than it used to be. There were 62 fewer immunised in 1962 than in 1961, a total of 596 compared with 660.

The Attack Rate for the district at 0.03 was better than that for England and Wales (0.18) and the West Riding Administrative County (0.14).

MEASLES.

This disease usually runs a biennial trend and because 1961 produced 828 cases a low incidence was expected in 1962. This proved to be true although the 92 cases notified were rather more than one had hoped. Only 14 cases were reported in the first half of the year but towards the end of the third quarter and in the fourth there were 78 cases. The Attack Rate for the district at 1.83 compares very favourably with that for England and Wales (3.96) and the West Riding Administrative County (6.85). All those notified were children under the age of 10 years, 57 being under the age of 5 years.

POLIOMYELITIS.

There were no cases of Poliomyelitis notified in 1962. Last year we had 3 cases which were the first cases for 3 years. We hope that we experience this no incidence for good. This will only come about if the high level of immunity is maintained and people do not forget about the disease and continue to present themselves for the protection provided. This exercise is very much more simple than it used to be. Instead of the regular "jabs" with the accompanying grumbling, chiefly by children, we now have the Oral vaccine which is much more acceptable. The Minister having been assured that the Sabin vaccine was completely safe agreed that this Oral vaccine could be used in place of the conventional Salk vaccine. The method of vaccination consists of eating a lump of sugar impregnated with a drop of vaccine or it is given in syrup similarly treated to very young babies.

Detailed statistics of Poliomyelitis vaccinations for the whole Division are appended below. It is almost impossible to break down the numbers to give statistics for each respective County District.

PRIMARY IMMUNISATION.

<u>Age Group.</u>	Number of persons who have received: -	
	Salk Vaccine Two injections	Oral Vaccine Three doses
Children born in 1962	2	172
Children born in 1961	78	603
Children and young persons born in the years 1943 - 1960	350	365
Young persons born in the years 1933 - 1942	120	114
Others	274	399
Totals:	824	1,653

REINFORCING DOSES

Number of persons given third injection of Salk Vaccine ... 700
 Number of persons given fourth injection of Salk Vaccine ... 10
 Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of Oral Vaccine
 after (1) 2 Salk Doses ... 2,896
 (2) 3 Salk Doses ... 1,872

Included in the above tables are the number of record cards submitted by general practitioners throughout the year, details of which are as follows:-

PRIMARY COURSES

Salk Vaccine - 1st and 2nd injections - 566
 Oral Vaccine - 3 doses - 289

REINFORCING DOSES

Salk or Oral - 3rd doses - 1,122
 4th doses 152

SMALLPOX.

There was an outbreak of Smallpox in the northern part of the county in the early part of the year. This outbreak received great publicity and the interest created amongst the public reached near panic proportions. The demand for protection and advice was great indeed and there was no need to 'persuade' people to be vaccinated. This was another example of the mass clamour for safety when danger is about. Yet protection has been available always at clinics and by family doctors. In a case of sudden demand existing services are in difficulties because they are not geared to deal with such sudden and overwhelming demand. The increased demand for vaccination all but exhausted our stocks of lymph and at one stage they were so limited that vaccination was restricted to immediate contacts of cases and persons "at risk". There seemed to be some disquiet amongst certain people because mass vaccination was not practised or indeed advocated. The need at the time was not to indulge in wholesale vaccination of everyone but rather to concentrate on protecting all those who were contacts or near-contacts with actual cases.

The practice of providing routine primary vaccination for children within the first few weeks of life has been radically changed. The West Riding County Council Health Department advised that this treatment should be delayed until the child was somewhere between 1 and 2 years of age. In 1962 the Ministry recommended the procedure as a national policy. In our department we try to complete this vaccination when the baby is about 18 months old.

During the year a total of 2,007 persons were vaccinated compared with 335 in 1961. There were 298 under the age of one year; 157 between the ages of 1 and 2 years; 241 between the ages of 2 and 4 years and 1,311 over the age of 5 years. Of these 1,010 were persons presenting themselves for re-vaccination.

INFECTIONS OF THE GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT.

In this group are diseases such as Food Poisoning, Dysentery, Typhoid, Para-typhoid and the Non-Specific Enteritis cases we get from time to time. The district was relatively free from such diseases except for 1 case of Food Poisoning in Ecclesfield during the early part of the year, and 6 cases of Dysentery, one case each in Worrall, Oughtibridge, Stannington and Wharnccliffe Side and 2 reported from Middlewood hospital. These cases were all thoroughly investigated but nothing was found to indicate the source of the infection. The cases were all mild and in one case of Dysentery no bacteriological proof was obtained although the clinical picture and history were more than suggestive of Dysentery infection.

I always consider the absence of such diseases as an indication that people are endeavouring to practice good personal hygiene. After all, these infections are spread by eating and drinking infected material.

Food or drink can only be infected by touching it with unclean hands or cooking utensils. The organism is passed from the infected person through the bowel, or in some cases urine as well, and can only get to food because there has been a breakdown in scrupulous hygienic principles.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 17 cases of Tuberculosis were notified, a decrease of 6 compared with 1961. Of these, 5 were notified from Middlewood Mental Hospital leaving a net total of 12 district cases. There were 19 Pulmonary and 1 Non-Pulmonary cases. In addition 6 cases were inward transfers from Sheffield and 1 from Stockport. In the same period 11 cases were discharged from our register as being cured. There was 1 transfer to another area and there were 4 deaths.

When a case is notified the Health Visitor, exclusively employed in this field, visits the home and commences a close investigation into probable sources of infection and at the same time advises contacts about general precautions including their need for immediate check at the Chest Clinic. I find that there is a great deal more co-operation with the close contacts than there used to be. Everyone seems to be only too anxious to help and they readily act on any advice given by my Health Visitor.

We have chest clinics in Sheffield and Barnsley and at each there is a Chest Physician and his staff who are most helpful and will always advise us about any problem which involves the patient and his/her environmental health. The Health Visitor attends at the clinic and she is able to be present at the interview with the Chest Physician and can discuss with him general principles as regards the patient's welfare when at home. We provide the epidemiological investigating team and all investigations are controlled from our department. The Local Health Authority is responsible for Care and After-Care and in this connection such material aids as bedding and nursing requisites are readily provided. If the Chest Physician specially recommends it, extra nourishment in the form of milk is provided at the rate of 2 pints a day, free of charge. In 1962, 4 patients were in receipt of such extras.

A most important factor in the general welfare of the tubercular patient is satisfactory housing. The main purpose is that the patient can have sleeping accommodation which will be adequate enough to prevent close contact with others. Re-housing also helps if the patient is transferred from an environment which is not up to standard and situated in less bracing parts of the district. To be re-housed in a new house, in a district where there is plenty of fresh air and open space, as well as having all the latest internal amenities in the home must be a tremendous boost to the morale if not to the general health and well-being of the patient. As an authority responsible, you have been very helpful in sympathetically considering any application I have made for

special housing on health grounds. During the year under review 12 families were suitably re-housed - one having a history of Tuberculosis. Included in the 12 are 6 old age pensioners who were rehoused as follows:- 4 in bungalows and 2 in flats.

CASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups.	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 45 years	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	5	1	-	1	-	-	-

AREA OF DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

				Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
<u>PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD:</u>							
Ecclesfield	...	...	...	1	-	-	-
High Green	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Chapelton	...	...	...	1	1	-	-
Grenoside	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Thorpe Hesley	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Colley Estate	...	...	...	3	3	1	-
Foxhill Estate	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
<u>PARISH OF WORTLEY:</u>							
Wortley	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
<u>PARISH OF BRADFELD:</u>							
Bradfield	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	...	...	...	1	-	-	-
Stannington and Hollow Meadows				-	-	-	-
Worrall	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Loxley	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Wharnccliffe Side	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Wadsley	...	...	...	-	1	-	-
<u>PARISH OF TANKERSLEY:</u>							
Tankersley	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Birdwell	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
TOTAL				6	5	1	-

Notifications of Tuberculosis received from larger Hospitals and Institutions in the District - usual place of residence not in Wortley Rural District.

<u>Age.</u>	<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 25 years	-	-	-	-
25 - 45 years	3	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	2	-	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	-	-	-

During the year 12 cases were admitted to Sanatoria and 8 cases were discharged. At the end of the year there were 402 Pulmonary cases and 75 Non-Pulmonary cases on the Tuberculosis Register. During the same period 16 cases were removed from the register, 11 cured, 4 died and 1 was transferred to another area.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

There were not so many B.C.G. Vaccinations done during 1962 as in previous years. The reason for this was purely an administrative one. We thought there would be better use of man-power and less disturbance in the senior schools if this procedure could be carried out at the same time as the 11-year-old routine School Medical Inspection. This meant that only certain schools were completed. Sessions normally held in the autumn were postponed until the spring of 1963. This means that, initially, the numbers being treated will be locally increased as the age group has been lowered and all children from 11 years upwards, not already done, will be offered vaccination. The total number who presented themselves for Mantoux Testing was 283. Of these, 103 gave a positive reading and 180 gave a negative reading. The negative reactors were offered B.C.G. vaccination and 173 attended. Two were absent because of illness and were dealt with later. Those children who were vaccinated in 1961 attended the session to submit to a confirmatory Mantoux Test to see if they, indeed, had been successfully vaccinated. Altogether 139 of them attended and all proved to have been successfully converted to Mantoux positive. In all vaccination sessions the Freeze-Dried Vaccine was used and the results were excellent.

Those children who produced a positive result to the Mantoux Test at their first visit were offered X-ray examination at the Mass Radiography Unit. It so happened that the Mobile Unit from Sheffield was attending at the firm of Messrs. Newton, Chambers and Co. Ltd. and with the kind approval of the works' Medical Officer and the Medical Director of the Unit, these children were accommodated at the unit when

it visited the works. This saved much time and expense in travelling to the static unit in Sheffield. The Medical Director reported that 150 children attended and that all were satisfactory and showed no evidence of disease.

During the year we had a notification of Primary Infection of Tuberculosis in a school child at Burncross School. I thought it advisable to offer a Mantoux Test and later B.C.G. vaccination to all contacts of the child in school. I visited the school and met a parent, or parents, of the children and explained what I wanted to do. Everyone gave me full authority to carry out the survey and I am most grateful to these parents for their kindly co-operation and help. There were in all 33 close contacts in class and they were tested together with 6 staff. Of the total only 3 children gave a positive reading but all 6 staff did. There were 30 Mantoux negative and each was successfully vaccinated. The 3 positive cases were asked to attend the static Mass Radiography Unit in Sheffield for special examination and I am glad to report that all three were found to be perfectly healthy. The 6 members of the staff also attended for X-ray and they too were found to be quite alright.

School.	No. Tested	No. Positive	No. Negative	No. Vaccinated
High Green Sec. Modern	105	43	62	62
Ecclesfield Grammar	131	50	81	81
Ecclesfield Sec. Modern	52	15	37	35.2 absent
TOTALS	288	108	180	173

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

The Chiropody Service continues to be of great benefit to the community and is particularly popular with the old people. The procedure for obtaining treatment was outlined in my report for 1960.

During the year under review the service would appear to have been adequate and although there is a scarcity of qualified Chiropodists in the country, the patients in the Wortley Rural District have been fortunate in enjoying a full and frequent service.

Employed in the district were 5 Chiropodists who treated 434 Pensioners with 2,230 treatments in County Clinics.

5 Partially Handicapped persons received 20 treatments in County Clinics. 147 Pensioners received 496 treatments in their own homes.

In Loxley and Worrall a special arrangement is in force whereby

the Chiropodist undertakes all work on a domiciliary basis. Under the arrangement 49 Pensioners received 250 treatments. There is one Voluntary Association only in the Wortley area and this is at High Green. This Association provided the following services:-

142 Pensioners received 643 treatments at the Chiropodist's Surgery.

12 Pensioners received 58 treatments in their own homes.

Early in 1963 it is hoped to commence a Direct service for residents in Warren and White Lane. The Chiropodist will be working in the premises of the Warren and White Lane Old Age Pensioners' Association.

I append below a table showing a breakdown of these figures as applied to the various districts in the Wortley area.

ADDRESS OF CLINIC	COUNTY CLINIC			DOMICILIARY	
	Sess-ions	Pati-ents	Treat-ments	Pati-ents	Treat-ments
Grenoside	29	55	264	42	136
Oughtibridge	22	37	201		
Colley Estate	75	173	746)	59	161
Chapelton & District (at Chiropodist's own Surgery)		75	337)		
Stannington	49	74	338	16	54
Tankersley	45	75	364	30	145
TOTAL	220	489	2300	147	496
High Green Voluntary Association at Chiropodist's own Surgery		142	643	12	58
Loxley and Worrall Special Arrangement		49	250		
GRAND TOTAL	220	680	3193	159	554

HEALTH EDUCATION.

During the year there was a limited amount of Health Education provided since there was a temporary shortage of both Medical and Health Visiting staff. Health Education is very time consuming but very important nevertheless. One school was visited specially to introduce the subject of "Smoking and Lung Cancer". The film "Spotlight on Smoking" was screened and a short discussion followed. The emphasis, therefore, has been on introducing Health Education subjects during group discussion in schools, at Clinics or at the mothercraft classes held for expectant mothers. The early part of 1962 was the

time when everyone was eager to have all the information possible about Smallpox which was headlined in every newspaper or the first item on radio or television news. Advantage was taken of this circumstance to introduce the subject of immunisation and vaccination for other things besides Smallpox.

The midwives kept up the teaching in the Ante-natal classes at Colley, Chapeltown and Oughtibridge clinics. Positive Health is the theme and many aspects are covered from diet, clothing, the various protective measures and general talks on the full range of social service available. One home nurse kept up her occasional visit to group organisations such as Church meetings, Women's Institute and Old People's Clubs. I had the privilege of visiting such an Old Persons' Club to talk about the Chiropody service and found an unusually lively interest in general health matters.

We would welcome invitations to talk on health problems to any group who were interested in the subject. It is not easy to organise a meeting and hope to get an audience. It is much better for the 'audience' to be there and for us to visit them at their invitation. We can offer nearly every form of aid to our education work. There are sound films (a projector is available), film-strip, flannel-graph, peg boards, poster, hand-outs, and one of my staff can be made available to lead any discussion to give a talk.

The Ten Year Plan prepared by the County Medical Officer and approved by the County Council is a plan to expand the Health Services and provide even better general care and aftercare and general welfare. The contribution which Voluntary Organisations can make is essential to the complete success of this plan. There are many voluntary organisations of different types but there is room for more. There is every chance that at group discussions amongst existing local organisations some might wish to establish a branch of one of the well known voluntary bodies. Any such ideas amongst groups of the general public should be considered and we are available to help in any way we can.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, AND AMENDMENT ACT, 1951.

We had occasion to use the above powers twice during the year. Both were cases of elderly ladies who were suffering from illness which required hospital treatment which both refused. Every effort to persuade them to accept hospital treatment failed and it was only when I received unfavourable reports from the family doctors concerned, the Health Visitors and members of my Medical Staff that I decided to take action. In both cases I had the utmost help from Dr. K.J.G. Milne, the Consultant Geriatrician at the City General Hospital and for his kindness and advice I am most grateful.

It is interesting to observe that both these patients settled down in hospital quite happily and both indicated how grateful they were for the action taken to insist on their admission. There was no need to seek powers to extend the Order to keep either in hospital beyond the period of the Order. In fact both were happy to remain quite voluntarily no doubt reacting to the treatment provided.

One patient was resident in Chapeltown and the other in Stannington. After a fairly long period in hospital the Stannington patient returned home able to carry out her domestic duties and with the help of regular Health Visitor calls she remains quite happy. During her absence in hospital certain repairs were carried out in the home and new bedroom furnishings were provided. These changes were contributory factors in the rehabilitation I do not doubt.

The patient from Chapeltown did very well in hospital and was fit to return home but remained for special treatment for increasing sight defect. She was up and about and had made great progress. Unfortunately she died very suddenly from some unexpected cerebral crisis.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The work for the prevention of mental disorder, and the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental disorder, is now largely in operation. The success of the service is dependent on the attitude of the Medical Superintendents and staffs of the hospitals, the Consultant Psychiatrists and General Practitioners. By the end of the year we had gone a long way towards establishing a new pattern and it has been well received by all. Wortley Rural District, except for a small part of Oughtibridge, all Wharnccliffe Side and part of Tankersley and Pilley, is in the catchment area of Middlewood Hospital; the small remainder in Storthes Hall area. At Storthes Hall Hospital accommodation for mentally sick patients is somewhat limited at the moment. However, there have been no marked delays in getting admission of the urgent case. The Medical Superintendent has reorganised the internal administration with helpful results. He also invited Medical Officers of Health and Mental Welfare Officers to a general discussion concerning internal and external problems. This type of discussion is to be a regular feature, and most helpful they are.

The liaison with Middlewood Hospital and staff is very good indeed. Case conferences are held monthly, at which the Medical Superintendent and Doctors attend to discuss cases with the Mental Welfare Officers. In addition to this, there is a Committee looking into the problems of the re-settlement of discharged patients. Members of the Committee have been drawn from many services, and meet periodically and examine the difficulties affecting the patient and his re-habilitation into industry. There is a real concern between the Hospital, Local

Authority and other services to ease the problem of the patient both from the social and industrial situations that may arise, after their discharge from hospital.

The need for accommodation for the mentally disturbed aged person is growing, and is likely to grow even further. With regard to admission to hospital for the subnormal and severe subnormal, the position could be better, as it is not easy to obtain permanent places for the most serious cases. Short-stay care has proved of great value in providing a change for the patient and relief in the family, but with many more parents taking advantage of this service it is becoming very difficult to obtain vacancies for all, especially during the summer months.

After-care for the mentally ill discharged patient and social work with problem families suggests that the role of the Mental Welfare Officer has materially changed, which I am sure will be for the good of the service and the community.

With the rapid expansion of the training at Centres, the Mental Welfare Officers have been able to devote more time to the needs of the mentally subnormal who are not suitable for, or in need of, such training.

At High Green there is the Training Centre provided by the West Riding County Council which is doing very good work. There is a very active Parent/Teacher Association at this Centre. During the year many social functions have been held, e.g. Beetle Drives, Social Evenings, and last year there was a visit to the circus at Leeds. The Association have given the Centre a cine-camera and projector, so that they have now a film record of many events.

The new extensions are nearing completion and ideas will have to be formulated as to how the extensions can be put to their best use to give the trainees a variation of work. Included in the extensions is a Care Room which it is hoped will provide a relief for the parents who have children who are particularly handicapped and unable to use the present transport facilities. It is hoped to take in cot and sitting cases.

Care and Guidance

<u>16 years and over</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
In full employment	9	6
Fully employed and/or supervised at home	9	13
Employed part-time	3	-
Attending the Training Centre ...	13	10
Refused Training Centre	3	3
Unemployable or cot cases	-	2

Under 16 yearsMale.Female.

Attending Training Centre	...	...	13	15
In employment	...	...	-	-
Cot cases	...	...	-	3

During the year two subnormal patients were admitted to hospital for permanent care, and two for periods of short stay care.

Mental Illness

There were two female admissions to Storthes Hall, and 32 females and 13 males admitted to Middlewood Hospital.

There were two female discharges from Storthes Hall, and after-care was asked for.

There were 33 female and 17 male discharges from Middlewood Hospital, after-care being asked for for 23 females and 9 males.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.HOSPITALS.

Infectious Disease. Cases of Infectious Disease requiring treatment in Hospital are admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield. Tankersley is in the catchment area for the Kendray Hospital at Barnsley.

Maternity Cases. If hospitalisation is required in Maternity cases it is provided at the Hallamshire Maternity Home, the City General Hospital, Sheffield, the Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, and the St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.

General Hospitals. General Hospitals in Sheffield and Barnsley are those used by the people in the Wortley Rural District.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The Medical Research Laboratories at Wakefield and Sheffield are available to provide all the necessary investigations we may require in the epidemiological field. The respective Medical Directors are most willing to help and advise, and I am grateful to them for quite a fair amount of advice and help during the year.

MORTUARY.

The necessary accommodation, with facilities for Post-Mortem examinations, is available at the very modern and well equipped Mortuary in Salt Box Lane, Grenoside.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

This section of the service continues to function admirably. The main depot is at Platts Common, Hoyland. An increase in the vehicle establishment during the year brought the number of vehicles up to eight, two of these being based at the Fire Station in Penistone. A 24-hour service is maintained and the overall number of journeys is increasing. In particular the volume of traffic to the new Teaching Hospital in Sheffield has reached such proportions that the West Riding have pioneered a new scheme of ambulance control. A Depot Officer is based on the hospital premises to co-ordinate the flow of ambulances, particularly in relation to the return journeys. Not only does this ensure a speedy turn round of vehicles and a consequent saving in time and money, but the patient also benefits, having no longer to suffer the frustration of endless hours awaiting transportation back to their own homes.

There has also been a noticeable change in the movement of patients over the year. The number of journeys to the Barnsley Hospitals has decreased, as consultants now want to see their patients at the new Teaching Hospital. This has obviously increased the mileage undertaken by the County Council ambulances, and although there has been a drop in the number of journeys to the old established hospitals this has been only slight as, naturally, orthopaedic, maternity and casualty journeys have still to be made to these hospitals.

CLINICS.

MOBILE CLINIC.

Mobile Clinic facilities are still available fortnightly, on Friday mornings in the Dungworth area to provide maternity and Child Welfare Services, including vaccination and immunisation.

In January 1962 the mobile clinic held fortnightly at Ewden on Friday afternoons was transferred to Wharncliffe Side as it was felt that this was more advantageous. A service was still provided for mothers in the Ewden Valley - they being conveyed to the clinic by the Land Rover.

The Health-Visitor attends to give advice and help on all matters relating to health. Appointments are made for the Medical Officer to carry out immunisation and vaccination against Diphtheria, Whooping

Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Smallpox. In spite of the very severe winter the services were well maintained - on only 2 occasions was it not possible to bring the unit to the site.

The number of attendances at the Dungworth mobile clinic during the year was 203, this compares favourably with the 1961 figure.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The one ante-natal clinic in the Wortley Rural area is held at the Colley Estate Clinic on Thursday afternoons. A comprehensive medical, midwifery and social service being provided for the expectant mother.

RELAXATION AND MOTHER-CRAFT CLASSES.

The appended list of clinics shows the days and times of the relaxation classes held in the Wortley Rural area. The Health-Visitors and Midwives endeavour to give a varied and interesting programme of talks using visual aids and film strips.

The advice and teaching includes the care of the mother during the ante-natal period, talks on diet, breast and artificial feeding, mental well being and protection offered by vaccination and immunisation. The expectant mother enjoys and benefits from these talks which always end in a general discussion, staff and mothers taking part.

TODDLERS' CLINICS.

The Toddlers' Clinics of which there are three in the Wortley area are held at High Green, one at Chapeltown and one at Colley Estate Clinic.

The mothers now expect a birthday card and invitation to the Toddlers' Clinic, provided by the medium of a first, second, third and fourth year birthday card.

A Medical Officer is in attendance and immunisation and vaccination may be arranged and carried out. Once again a Health Education programme is arranged - using visual aids and film strips to help mothers with problems of the older children.

EYE CLINICS.

These clinics are held at the Colley Estate Clinic for one half-day or full day on a Tuesday. The Consultant Ophthalmologist attends the clinic and sees the children referred to him. During 1962 there were 582 attendances, 179 were new cases and spectacles were provided in 278 instances.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

These clinics are held as shown in the appended list. There have not been any changes of premises during the past year. A Medical Officer is in charge at each session, together with a Health-Visitor, and in some instances an assistant Health-Visitor depending on the size of the clinic.

A monthly programme regarding positive health is arranged and either a talk with visual aids, or film strip is shown.

Individual advice and consultation takes place with the Health-Visitor and this service is available to all mothers. These consultations are as a rule followed by a general group discussion between a few mothers and the Health-Visitor.

At all clinic sessions, a Medical Officer is in attendance to be consulted regarding any problems the mother may have and to carry out a programme of immunisation and vaccination against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Smallpox when required.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS AS AT 31.12.62.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in Attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Number who attended for first time during this year.	Total number of attendances
CHAPELTOWN. Miners' Welfare Pavilion Dr. F.C. Armstrong, Miss E. Bates and Mrs. G. Stewart.	Wednesday afternoon	385	2,602
COLLEY ESTATE. Wordsworth Avenue Dr. G. Henderson, Dr. D. Colver, and/or Mrs. M. Orr, Mrs. E. R. Steer, Mrs. J. Meinecke.	Monday and Wednesday afternoons	493	3,149
GRENOSIDE. Meth. Schoolroom Norfolk Hill Dr. J. Smail, Mrs. G. Stewart and Mrs. N. Nicholson.	Thursday afternoon	210	2,691

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions	Number who attended for first time during this year.	Total number of attendances
HIGH GREEN Methodist Sunday School, Wortley Road Dr. G. Henderson, Mrs. D. M. Simpson and Mrs. G. Stewart.	TUESDAY Thursday afternoon	314	2,352
LOXLEY Congregational Chapel Dr. S. Lindsay and Mrs. L. Beaumont.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	55	380
OUGHTIBRIDGE Church Hall Dr. S. Lindsay and Miss A. Holden.	Thursday afternoon	114	1,010
STANNINGTON Methodist Sunday School Dr. S. Lindsay and Mrs. L. Beaumont	Wednesday afternoon	188	1,825
TANKERSLEY Wharncliffe Silkstone Welfare Hall, Pillely Lane Dr. E. S. L. Allott and Mrs. D. M. Simpson	Alternate Monday afternoons	71	854
WORRALL Memorial Hall Dr. S. Lindsay and Mrs. L. Beaumont	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	60	481

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance	Day and Time of Sessions	Total number of attendances during the year
COLLEY ESTATE Wordsworth Avenue Dr. I. A. Fraser, Dr. M. Rushbrooke, Mrs. M. Orr & Mrs. A.H. Wales	Thursday afternoons	683
GRENOSIDE Methodist Sunday School Norfolk Hill Dr. J. Smail and Mrs. N. Nicholson	Thursday afternoon (before Child Welfare Centre commences)	43

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance	Day and Time of Sessions	Total number of attendances during the year
COLLEY ESTATE Wordsworth Avenue Mrs. M. Orr and/or Mrs. J. Meinecke, Mrs. A.H. Wales, Mrs. A. Dubin	Tuesday afternoons 2-p.m.	276
CHAPELTOWN Miners' Welfare Pavilion Miss E. Bates, Mrs. L. M. Needham	Fortnightly Tuesday afternoon 2-p.m.	147
OUGHTIBRIDGE Church Hall Mrs. Sellars, Mrs. R.N. Barrott and Mrs. N. McNamara	Fortnightly Tuesday afternoon 2-p.m.	194

TODDLERS' CLINIC.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance	Day and Time of Sessions	Total number of attendances during the year
COLLEY ESTATE Wordsworth Avenue Dr. G. Henderson, Mrs. M. Orr and/or Mrs. E. R. Steer, Mrs. J. Meinecke	Alternate Friday mornings	305
HIGH GREEN Methodist Sunday School, Wortley Road Dr. G. Henderson and Mrs. D. M. Simpson	First Tuesday each month a.m.	133
CHAPELTOWN Miners' Welfare Pavilion Dr. Meackcock and Miss E. Bates	Third Tuesday each month a.m.	206

Other Clinics held at Colley Clinic:

<u>MONDAY</u>	- <u>A.M.</u>	Ultra-violet Light Clinic. Poliomyelitis session (when required).
	<u>P.M.</u>	Child Welfare Clinic. Chiropody Clinic.
<u>TUESDAY</u>	- <u>A.M.</u>	Eye Clinic (as required).
	<u>P.M.</u>	Mothercraft Class. Eye Clinic (as required).
<u>WEDNESDAY</u>	- <u>A.M.</u>	Child Guidance Clinic. Chiropody Clinic.
	<u>P.M.</u>	Chiropody Clinic. Child Welfare Clinic.
<u>THURSDAY</u>	- <u>A.M.</u>	Ultra-violet Light Clinic. Speech Therapy Clinic.
	<u>P.M.</u>	Ante-Natal Clinic.
<u>FRIDAY</u>	- <u>A.M.</u>	Toddlers' Clinic. Immunisation Clinic (when required).

HEALTH VISITORS as at 31.7.63.

The Wortley Rural District is served by the following Health Visitors:-

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. M. Craig.	Div. Nursing Officer.	Doncaster 4521.
Miss E. Bates.	232, Badsley Moor Lane, Rotherham.	Rotherham 5598.
Mrs. M. Orr.	1, Bracken Hill, Burncross, Chapelton.	
Mrs. J. G. Meinecke (Comm. duty 18.7.62).	463, Wordsworth Avenue, Parson Cross, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 345759.
Mrs. L. M. Beaumont (Assistant).	4, Green Lane, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3059.
Mrs. M. Nicholson (Comm. duty 27.11.62).	4, Ludham Close, off Pevent Road, Newbold, Chesterfield.	Chesterfield 75899
Miss D. Yeadon (Comm. duty July 1963).	251, High Greave, Sheffield, 5.	
Miss A. G. Holden (Comm. duty July 1963).	16, Laburnham Grove, Stocksbridge.	

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. D. M. Simpson (Assistant)	35, Hill Top Road, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3219.
Mrs. J. A. Morton (Assistant)	43, Burns Drive, Burncross, Chapelton.	
Mrs. E. R. Steer (Part-time Asst.)	104, Hesley Lane, Thorpe Hesley.	
Mrs. G. Stewart (Assistant)	122, Burncross Road, Chapelton.	
Mrs. D. E. Almond (Tuberculosis)	Stainboro' Low, Nr. Barnsley.	Barnsley 3432.
Mrs. F. C. Burkin (Assistant) (Comm. duty 1.2.63).	20, Hicks Road, Hillsborough, Sheffield.	

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

During the year in the Health Visiting field there was an acute shortage of staff due to a vacancy not being filled from the previous year and the resignation of Mrs. A. Brooks on being appointed Divisional Nursing Officer in Division 31 (Rotherham). Mrs. Meinecke joined the staff on the 18th July, 1962, and Mrs. Nicholson returned to undertake part-time duties in November. This of course did ease the situation to some extent but the field work was limited to little more than routine work. The Health Visitors' field work includes the visiting of expectant mothers, children under five years of age, aged persons and the supervision of the Home Help Service. She works in liaison with all other statutory and voluntary organisations, including the Hospitals, and on all occasions teaches positive health and the prevention of disease. The Health Visitor and School Nurse carry out hygiene surveys in the schools, attend school medical inspections and undertake domiciliary visiting of school children, particularly where a handicapped child is in the home. The test for Phenylketonuria in young infants at 3 to 4 weeks continues to be a routine part of the Health Visitors' work.

Tuberculosis Health Visiting of the district is carried out by a full-time Tuberculosis Visitor who acts as liaison officer at the Barnsley and Sheffield Chest Clinics. At these Clinics full scale investigation is carried out on all patients and contacts.

During the year the Health Visitors made 12,120 visits to the homes in the Wortley Rural District as compared with 15,034 the previous year.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

As at 31st July, 1963.

<u>Midwife.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. N. McNamara (Relief)	37, Rodney Hill, Loxley.	Sheffield 343643.
Mrs. R. M. Barrott	8, Bedford Road, Oughtibridge.	Oughtibridge 2176.
Mrs. A. Dubin (Resigned 25.7.63).	12, Creswick Greave, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 4929.
Mrs. A. H. Wales	243, Yew Lane, Sheffield, 5.	Ecclesfield 3722.
Mrs. L. M. Needham	11, Burns Drive, Burncross, Chapeltown.	Ecclesfield 3415.
Mrs. E. Steele (Relief)	49, Carr Road, Deepcar.	Stocksbridge 3310.

During 1962 there was no alteration in the Midwifery staff for the Wortley area. It continues to be up to strength and no vacancy exists.

The Midwives in the area cover all aspects of domiciliary midwifery, this includes of course the giving of ante-natal care in the home, attending ante-natal clinics, demonstrating relaxation exercises to expectant mothers and giving group talks at these classes. All Midwives in the area are mobile thus producing an effective service. They are qualified to administer Gas and Air and Trilene Analgesia and have the necessary equipment to do so.

During the year they attended 247 confinements, 171 as Midwives and 76 as Maternity Nurses, and this includes the cases attended by the District Relief Midwife resident in the Wortley District.

During 1962, 6 patients received the benefits of Gas and Air during confinement and 117 patients Trilene Analgesia.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

As at 31st July, 1963.

<u>Home Nurse.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. A. Woodhead (Retired 15.12.62).	1a, King Street, Charlton Brook, Chapeltown.	Ecclesfield 3582.
Mrs. A. White.	7, Highfield Rise, Stannington, Sheffield, 6.	Sheffield 343638.
Mrs. F. Needham.	75, Mill Road, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3365.
Mrs. L. Genders (Relief).	10, Hill Top Rise, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 4171.
Mrs. H. Radcliffe.	17, South Road, High Green.	High Green 325.
Mrs. M. Moore.	36, Park Avenue, Chapeltown.	Ecclesfield 3810.
Mrs. R. Chambers.	76, Fir Tree Estate, Thurgoland.	Stocksbridge 3370.
Miss J. H. Sagar.	49, Burncross Road, Chapeltown.	Ecclesfield 4405.
Mrs. C. Guckion (Comm. Part-time October 1962, Full-time 17.12.63).	93, Mansell Crescent, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 344820.
Mrs. B. Harding (Relief, Comm. 1.7.63).	42, Tomlinson Road, Elsecar.	
Mrs. D. Wells (Comm. 28.1.63).	6, Nether Avenue, Grenoside.	

During 1962 there was one change in the Home Nursing Service, namely the retirement of Mrs. A. Woodhead from the Chapeltown area where she had worked as a Home Nurse for 27 years. Throughout these years she gave loyal and conscientious service to the area. The relief work during the year was carried out by Mrs. L. Genders and Miss J. H. Sagar. All the Home Nurses are mobile and provide a quick and effective service. All types of nursing is carried out in the home, including injection therapy, dressings and general nursing care. The Home Nurses work under the direction of the General Practitioners. There is close liaison here which helps to solve many difficulties within the family during long or short

term illness. During the year the Nurses made a total of 21,786 visits as compared with 22,236 visits the previous year. These figures include the visits by the Divisional Relief Nurses resident in the Wortley District.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

A total of 57,577 Domestic Help Hours were provided in the Wortley Rural District during 1962. There were 83 Domestic Helps employed who attended 373 cases. In 1961 we had 90 Domestic Helps employed and 374 cases were attended. Of the total of 373 cases 245 were continuing cases from the previous year. The remainder were new cases in 1962.

The types of cases where the Domestic Help Service was made available in Wortley Rural District are classified as follows:-

Maternity Cases	...	...	42.
Tuberculosis Cases	..	...	Nil.
General cases over 65 years			305.
General cases under 65 years			16.
Others...	...	...	10.
			<u>373.</u>

The following statistical table indicates the details of the service:-

DISTRICT.	TYPE AND NUMBER OF CASES.					
	General sickness over 65	General sickness under 65	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Other	Total
Colley	89	5	10	-	5	109
Chapelton	64	3	3	Nil	Nil	70
Ecclesfield	49	Nil	2	-	-	51
Grenoside	10	-	16	-	2	28
High Green	40	3	1	-	3	47
Stannington	13	1	5	-	-	19
Loxley	6	1	Nil	-	-	7
Bradfield	1	-	-	-	-	1
Oughtibridge	11	1	3	-	-	15
Worrall	3	1	1	-	-	5
Wharncliffe Side	2	-	-	-	-	2
Thorpe Hesley	2	-	-	-	-	2
Wortley	3	Nil	1	-	-	4
Tankersley	12	1	-	-	-	13
Birdwell	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	305	16	42	Nil	10	373

The Domestic Help Service provides a full time service for expectant mothers having domiciliary confinement. The Home Help undertakes the full responsibility of running the home for the first 14 days after the baby is born. She does cooking, washing, shopping and cares for any other children in the family. Most of the Home Help work is provided in the general cases in the over 65 years of age class. The fact that someone is coming into the home to deal with routine housekeeping problems means much to the aged. In fact I feel certain that this service helps to prolong the stay

of these elderly people in their own homes and delays application for Part III accommodation. It is a pity that some families look upon this service as a substitute for the care that the elderly are, by family bonds, entitled to receive from the family. It is, in fact, a service supplementary to that provided by relatives; and we hope this is fully understood.

These statistics indicate the distribution of the Home Help hours and the cost of the service. The details refer to the Division 22 as a whole.

The population of the Division, after deducting the Mental Hospital population, is 89,373. During 1962 a total of 101,475 Home Help hours were provided. There were 679 cases who received help and 121 part-time Home Helps were employed. The type of cases were as follows:-

Maternity	5,314 hours	5.23%	84 cases.
Tuberculosis	217 hours .....	.21%	2 cases.
Chronic Sick (65 years and over)	87,742 hours	86.46%	540 cases.
Chronic Sick (under 65 years)	3,606 hours	3.55%	30 cases.
Others	4,596 hours	4.55%	23 cases.
<u>TOTAL.</u>	<u>101,475 hours</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>679 cases.</u>

Only 5.14% of the estimated aged population (female 60 and over: male 65 and over) are receiving Home Help. There were in all 570 such cases receiving on average 160 hours per case or approximately 3.1 hours per case per week.

The cost of the service was:-

Wages and Insurance	£22,677. 8. 6.
(Employers' proportion)	
Amount recovered from applicants	£ 1,025. 8. 8.
Net cost of service	<u>£21,651. 19. 10.</u>

Another increasingly popular amenity provided for the Aged People is the Warden Service. A warden is established on an estate where there is a group of Aged Persons' Bungalows. This warden acts as a

liaison between the people of the group and whatever service may be required. In fact she becomes the confidante of these old folk and she is errand girl, councillor, provider of comfort and assurance and many other things. The cumulative effect of this continual service has a marked effect on the general health and well-being of these people. They are happier in their homes when they are aware someone is about and will keep in touch with them. They worry less and in consequence they live a more tranquil life. This service is very well worth while.

As I anticipated in my report of last year the Council have established another service at Potter Hill and a warden has been appointed. There are 18 units in this latter group. In the early part of 1963 it is hoped that another will be established in Ecclesfield and later still 2 more in the Colley Estate.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The amount of Welfare Foods issued in Wortley Rural District during 1962 was as follows:-

National Dried Milk	-	2,307 tins.
Cod Liver Oil	-	980 bottles.
Vitamin A and D Tablets		989 (packets of 45).
Orange Juice	-	6,025 bottles.

It will be seen that compared with the previous year there has been a considerable reduction in the sales of Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin A and D Tablets. This may be due to the fact that on the 1st June, 1962, the Government instituted a charge for these various commodities, the Orange Juice retailing at 1s/6d. per bottle, Cod Liver Oil at 1s/-d. per bottle and Vitamin A and D Tablets at 6d. per packet.

These foods are issued at the following Centres throughout the Division on the days and times stated:-

<u>Address of Premises.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>Times.</u>
<u>STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT</u> Child Welfare Centre, British Hall, Stocksbridge.	Tuesday Friday	10 - 12 a.m. 1.30 - 3.30 p.m. 10 - 12 a.m.
<u>PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT</u> Child Welfare Centre, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone.	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.
<u>PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT</u> Child Welfare Centre, Golf Club, Cawthorne. Stocksbridge Co-op., Crane Moor, Thurgoland. Mrs. Thickett, Post Office, Oxspring.	Alternate Wednesdays During shop hours During shop hours	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
<u>HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT</u> Mrs. Mellor, Queen Street, Hoyland Common Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Hoyland.	Thursday Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m. 11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.

<u>Address of Premises.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>Times.</u>
<u>WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT</u> Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Memorial Hall, Worrall.	Alternate Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Chapelton.	Wednesday	11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, High Green.	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Colley Estate Clinic, Wheata Place, Sheffield, 5.	Monday Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, Norfolk Hill, Grenoside.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Wharncliffe Silkstone Welfare Hall, Pilley, Nr. Barnsley.	Alternate Mondays	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Knowle Top, Stannington.	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church, Loxley.	Alternate Tuesdays	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
Mrs. Hes, Post Office, Wharncliffe Side.	Friday	2 - 4 p.m.
Mrs. D. Harper, The Shop, Main Road, Dungworth.	During shop hours	

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

This part of the Report prepared by the Chief
Public Health Inspector.

RAINFALL.

The total rainfall during the year measured on the gauge at the rear of the Council Offices was 26.73 inches, this figure being slightly higher than the 1961 total rainfall of 25.80 inches.

The heaviest rainfall occurred in January when 4.12 inches were recorded. This figure and month coincided identically with the appropriate statistics for 1961. The lowest rainfall occurred in June (0.67 inches) compared with March (0.42 inches) in 1961.

During 1952 the site of the rainfall gauge was changed from Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works to the present location. The average annual figure over the last 25 years period of recording at Ecclesfield was 28.47 inches. The average for the past 10 years at Grenoside is 29.554 inches.

WATER SUPPLY.

Distribution.

The total number of dwellings in the district at the year end was 15,078, 14,752 (97%) of which were receiving a piped supply from one or other of the following undertakings.

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.
2. Wortley Rural District Council's Bradfield Waterworks.
3. Wharncliffe Estates Company's Waterworks.
4. Dearne Valley Waterboard (Taken over by Sheffield Corporation Waterworks).
5. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.
6. Whitley Estate's Private Supply.
7. Penistone Rural District Council's Waterworks (Taken over by Barnsley Corporation Waterworks).

Detailed information relating to areas of distribution and the numbers of dwellings supplied from each undertaking is given in the following table:-

District	Est. Pop.	No. of Houses	No. on Main	% on Main	Sheff Corp. 1.	Hall Broom 2.	Wharn cliffe 3.	Dearne 4.	Barn sley 5.	Whit ley 6.	Penis tone 7.
Ecclesfield	8112	2535	2529	99	2529	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colley	6227	1946	1946	100	1946	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chapelton	9532	3010	3010	100	3010	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Green	3818	1193	1189	99	1187	-	2	-	-	-	-
Grenoside	5324	1695	1677	98	1648	-	-	-	-	29	-
Thorpe Hesley	480	150	150	100	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECCLESFIELD PARISH:	33493	10529	10501	99	10470	-	2	-	-	29	-
Wadsley	137	43	41	95	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worrall	1264	395	390	98	30	360	-	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	2720	861	841	97	839	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wharncliffe Side	1133	354	338	95	338	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brightholmlee	99	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley	1318	412	399	96	265	134	-	-	-	-	-
Stannington	3735	1189	1177	98	-	1177	-	-	-	-	-
Dungworth	410	128	121	94	-	121	-	-	-	-	-
Storrs	96	30	30	100	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
High Bradfield	211	66	25	37	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low Bradfield	352	110	30	27	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midhope	150	47	29	61	15	-	-	-	14	-	-
Hollow Meadows	154	48	17	35	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRADFELD PARISH:	11779	3714	3438	92	1600	1824	-	-	14	-	-
TANKERSLEY PARISH:	2025	633	633	100	83	-	390	100	60	-	-
WORTLEY PARISH:	646	202	180	89	-	-	172	-	1	-	7
TOTALS:	47943	15078	14752	97	12153	1824	564	100	75	29	7

Characteristics of Supplies.

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.

This supply is from impounding reservoirs supplied from peaty moorland gathering grounds. The water is soft and acid in character. The acidity is neutralised at the filter stations. Clarification, filtration and sterilisation processes complete the purification of the supply. Sterilisation is achieved by means of the use of chlorine. Where the quantity of ammonia naturally present in the water is insufficient to "fix" the chlorine, ammonia is also added to the supply.

The bacteriological quality of the water from the supply is closely controlled by the Waterworks laboratory staff and sampling by this Council's officers is only carried out on special occasions.

The total number of houses in this district receiving water from the Corporation is 12,153 equivalent to 82.37% of all houses on a mains supply. The taking over of the Dearne Valley supply by the Corporation proceeded during the year.

2. Wortley R.D.C.'s Bradfield Supply.

The Council's Bradfield supply headworks are located at Hallbroom. The supply is a mixture of borehole and spring water, the relative quantities depending on yield from the springs. The spring water is soft and slightly acid in character whilst the borehole water is fairly hard, some of the hardness being temporary. The water is not filtered at the headworks. In view of the variation in bacteriological quality of the spring water, chlorination of the supply is carried out before the water leaves the works.

There are service storage tanks on the distributions mains at Stannington, Holdworth and Worrall. Additional storage is to be provided at Worrall.

The water is sampled weekly at Stannington and Worrall for bacteriological examination.

Complaints have been received regarding discolouration of the water causing staining of domestic washing. Approval was given to the installation of filtration equipment to deal with this problem.

The supply serves 1,824 dwellings in the Bradfield Parish representing approximately 12.37% of the total houses in the district on a mains supply.

The fluoride contents of the spring water and borehole water are 0.30% and 0.15% respectively. Dosing of the water will be required in order to achieve the standard of 1 part per million now recommended by the Ministry. This matter was under consideration at the year end.

3. Wharncliffe Estates Company Waterworks.

The Wharncliffe supply originates from an impounding reservoir located to the south of the village of Wortley. The water is soft and acid in character. Pressure filtration equipment and chlorinating plant are available to treat the supply.

The area of supply covers the Wortley, Howbrook, Pilley and Tankersley parts of the district, the total number of houses supplied being 564 equivalent to 3.82% of the total houses in the district on a mains supply.

Part of the area of supply is affected by mining subsidence and mains fractures are of frequent occurrence causing intermittent losses of supply. Towards the year end the distribution position became particularly difficult and although there was adequate water in the reservoir, hours of supply to consumers had to be restricted and it also became necessary to cart water for lengthy periods to houses at the elevated extremities of the distribution system which are particularly susceptible to loss of supply due to reduction of mains pressure.

4. Dearne Valley Water Board.

This supply which is a mixture of borehole and reservoir water serves 100 houses in the Hoyland Common and Birdwell parts of the district. The Board have experienced considerable difficulty in maintaining an adequate and satisfactory supply to all parts of their area of distribution and have asked Sheffield Corporation to take over responsibility for supply. The take-over arrangements were in progress during the year and should be completed in 1963.

5. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.

A large part of the north east side of the district is in the statutory area of supply of the Barnsley Corporation Waterworks but only 75 houses are supplied from this authority. This number includes 60 Council houses at Tankersley which were previously supplied with Barnsley water by agreement with Worsborough U.D.C. Barnsley have now taken over direct control of supply to Worsborough. The other 15 are at Midhopestones (14) and Wortley (1). The supply originates from a reservoir at Upper Midhope within this district. The trunk main travels to Barnsley via Deepcar and Wortley.

6. Whitley Estate Private Supply.

This supply is impounded spring water originating in Greno Wood, Grenoside. The supply serves 29 houses and farms at Wood End, Whitley and Middleton Green. Although shortages of supply occurred over prolonged periods in 1961, the position was satisfactory during the year under review.

7. Penistone R.D.C. Supply.

This supply served seven cottages on the district boundary at Low Forge and Crane Moor. The Barnsley Corporation Waterworks have now taken over the Penistone supply.

Private Supplies.

There are now 326 houses in the district served by private water supplies as follows:-

Bradfield Parish	276
Ecclesfield Parish	28
Wortley Parish	22
Tankersley Parish	-
Total:	<u>326</u>

These houses are located in the outlying parts of the parishes and long uneconomic mains extensions are required to make a mains supply available.

Most of the houses have a supply piped into the house. Six houses at Edge Lane, Grenoside, were connected to the Sheffield Corporation main during the year.

Work on the new main to serve 21 scattered farms and houses in the High Bradfield part of the district also made progress and was almost completed at the year end. The scheme should be completed during 1963.

One house on a private supply was put out of use during the year as part of the slum clearance programme.

Sufficiency and Purity of Supplies.

Reference has already been made to the difficulties experienced by the Wharncliffe Estates Company in maintaining a satisfactory and constant supply. The position during 1962 was otherwise generally satisfactory.

The number of samples of water taken for bacteriological examination during the year was 151, the Bradfield supply accounting for 100 of this number. Most of the remainder were taken from private supplies in connection with improvement works to the supplies.

Further details are set out in the following table:-

Water Undertaking	Sheffield Corp'n. 1.	Wortley Hall-broom 2.	Wharn-cliffe Estate 3.	Dearne Valley 4.	Barn-sley Corp'n 5.	Whit-ley 6.	Peni-stone 7.	Private Supplies 8.
Total houses supplied	12,153	1,824	564	100	75	29	7	326
Proportion of Total Houses on Mains Supplies.	82.37%	12.37%	3.82%	0.68%	0.51%	0.2%	0.05%	Not applic-able.
Number of Samples Taken	Nil	100	4	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	44
Number reported satisfactory	-	91	1	-	-	2	-	9
Number reported unsatisfactory	-	9	3	-	-	1	-	35

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The total number of houses in the district at the year end was 15,078 and of this total 13,932 or 92% were connected to public sewers.

The number discharging into sewers connected to the Sheffield Corporation sewerage system was 12,877 equivalent to 92% of the total houses connected to sewers.

The sewage from the part of Thorpe Hesley within the district discharges into the Rotherham Corporation system and is dealt with at disposal works outside the district.

A small number of houses in the Hoyland Common part of the district discharge sewage into the Hoyland Nether U.D.C. system.

The Council operate works at Tankersley, Wharncliffe Side, Whitley and Dungworth which deal with the sewage from these localities. The Dungworth works are small and deal with the Council's newest housing development. The works can be enlarged as and when sewerage of the village takes place.

The houses in the village of Wortley, which is situated on a ridge, drain to disposal points either on the east or west side of the village as appropriate.

The remaining 1,146 dwellings are drained to small joint systems or to individual disposal plants. Further progress in this field is dependent on sewerage of the larger inhabited areas such as High and Low Bradfield, Dungworth, Storrs, Howbrook and Hollow Meadows.

The following table illustrates the position in the district relating to sewerage and sewage disposal.

District	No. of Houses	No. on Sewer	Percent- age to Sewer	Disposal System							
				Sheff- field	Pilley	Wharn- cliffe Side	Rother- ham	Wort- ley	Hoy- land	Whitley	Dung- worth
Ecclesfield Colley	2535	2475	97	2475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chapelton	1946	1946	100	1946	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Green	3010	2991	99	2991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenoside	1193	1169	97	1169	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Thorpe Hesley	1695	1628	95	1615	-	-	143	-	-	-	-
	150	143	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECCLESFIELD PARISH:	10529	10352	98	10196	-	-	143	-	-	13	-
Wadsley	43	40	93	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worrall	395	365	92	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	861	804	93	804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wharncliffe Side	354	314	88	-	-	314	-	-	-	-	-
Brightholmlee	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley	412	307	74	307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stannington	1189	1119	94	1119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungworth	128	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Storrs	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Bradfield	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low Bradfield	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midhope	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hollow Meadows	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRADFELD PARISH:	3714	2961	79	2635	-	314	-	-	-	-	12
TANKERSLEY PARISH:	633	553	87	46	463	-	-	-	44	-	-
WORTLEY PARISH:	202	66	32	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-
TOTALS:	15078	13932	92	12877	463	314	143	66	44	13	12

The reconstruction of the sewage disposal works at Pilley continued during the year but had not been completed at the year end.

No site works had been commenced at Wharnccliffe Side at the year end.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

General.

The total number of houses receiving a refuse collection service at the year end was 15,078. The service also dealt with refuse from business premises, hospitals, canteens and moveable dwellings. Requests were also received regularly for the removal of special accumulations of house clearings. A special daily collection (5 days per week) is given to the Wharnccliffe and Middlewood Hospitals which have a resident population of 2,107 persons. Collections from hospitals are limited to non-medical refuse.

The refuse collected is disposed of by tipping on three sites owned by the Council. Waste-paper, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and textiles together with other minor items are dealt with separately through trade channels as part of the salvage scheme.

All transport and machinery used in connection with the service is garaged, maintained and repaired at the Greno Crescent Central depot.

The following table gives a general picture of the number of houses occupied and the number of sanitary conveniences in use throughout the district.

District	Houses	Houses Using:					Number of:				
		Water Closets	Privies	Pail Closets	Ash-pits	Bins	Water Closets	Privies	Pail Closets	Ash-pits	Bins
Ecclesfield	2535	2497	36	2	32	2503	2520	30	2	24	2503
Colley	1946	1946	-	-	-	1946	1946	-	-	-	1946
Chapelton	3010	2996	12	2	15	2995	3195	9	2	11	3003
High Green	1193	1182	10	1	15	1178	1129	10	1	13	1179
Grenoside	1695	1641	49	5	64	1631	1653	44	6	50	1632
Thorpe Hesley	150	143	6	1	8	142	110	4	1	5	142
ECCLESFIELD PARISH	10529	10405	113	11	134	10395	10553	97	12	103	10405
Wadsley	43	42	1	-	1	42	34	1	-	1	44
Worrall	395	375	20	-	19	376	387	13	-	12	376
Oughtibridge	861	815	45	1	53	808	763	36	1	34	808
Wharnccliffe Side	354	326	28	-	27	327	429	28	-	27	327
Brightholmlee	31	8	23	-	26	5	8	21	-	24	5
Loxley	412	336	71	5	78	334	361	51	5	50	334
Stannington	1189	1135	53	1	60	1129	1101	49	1	49	1130
Dungworth	128	41	85	2	85	43	41	65	2	54	43
Storr	30	2	28	-	29	1	2	23	-	22	1
High Bradfield	66	10	56	-	59	7	10	42	-	43	7
Low Bradfield	110	25	72	13	96	14	26	58	14	77	14
Hollow Meadows	48	29	13	6	20	28	36	11	6	18	31
Midhope	47	6	26	15	41	6	6	21	16	32	6
BRADFELD PARISH	3714	3150	521	43	594	3120	3204	419	45	443	3126
TANKERSLEY PARISH	633	592	35	6	40	593	624	34	6	34	596
WORTLEY PARISH	202	111	91	-	98	104	131	90	-	83	109
GRAND TOTALS	15078	14258	760	60	866	14212	14512	640	63	668	14236

Refuse Collection.

The maximum number of men employed on refuse collection at any one time during the year was 45. The basic establishment for the service was 39, the remaining personnel being employed as spare operatives to cover periods of sickness, holidays, etc.

The number of collection rounds was 10 and the above establishment included the necessary driver/loaders to keep the service mobile.

The number of vacancies arising during the year was 7. No particular difficulties were experienced in recruitment.

The use of skips for collection purposes was continued during the year but consideration was given towards the year end to the possibilities of introducing paper sack storage on a trial basis.

Following an application from refuse collection personnel for the introduction of an incentive scheme, it was decided to introduce work-study on the service and a firm of consultants were given the assignment to start early in 1963.

At present the service is organised to give the following frequencies of service.

Bins and pails in urbanised parts of the district - weekly.
Bins and pails in outlying parts of the district - fortnightly.
Privy middens in all parts of the district - four/six weekly.

In spite of various difficulties this service was generally well maintained.

Transport.

At the year end, eleven vehicles were available for refuse collection to cover the ten collection rounds. All the vehicles were of the petrol driven side-loading type and of Dennis manufacture. An Austin 2/3 ton truck was also available for general purpose work and as an emergency standby for refuse collection.

Details of the vehicles are set out hereunder.

No.	Vehicle.			District Served
	Make	Capacity	Year of Manufacture	
1.	Dennis	10 cu. yds.	1961	Ecclesfield & Thorpe Hesley.
2.	Dennis	10 cu. yds.	1956	Colley Ward (part) Ecclesfield Ward (part).
3.	Dennis	10 cu. yds.	1952	Colley Ward (part) Ecclesfield Ward (part) Grenoside Ward (part)
4.	Dennis	10 cu. yds.	1953	Grenoside Ward (part) Chapelton Ward (part)
5.	Dennis	8 cu. yds.	1949	Grenoside Ward (part) Wortley Parish.
6.	Dennis	10 cu. yds.	1951	Chapelton Ward (part) High Green Ward (part)
7.	Dennis	10 cu. yds.	1959	High Green Ward (part) Tankersley Parish.
8.	Dennis	10 cu. yds.	1961	Stannington, Dungworth and Loxley.
9.	Dennis	10 cu. yds.	1958	Westnall Ward (except Midhope).
10.	Dennis	8 cu. yds.	1950	Bradfield Parish (outlying parts).
11.	Dennis	8 cu. yds.	1950	Spare vehicle.
12.	Austin	2-3 tonner, Open truck.	1956	Salvage and General Haulage.

Tip fires continue to occur periodically, being very often ignited by trespassers on the tips.

Welfare Facilities.

With the final completion of the Depot at Greno Crescent additional facilities in the form of hand washing and modern sanitary appliances are now available for use by refuse collection personnel. Bathing facilities have not been provided because of the working conditions in operation whereby nearly all personnel go straight home from the tips.

Protective clothing in the form of overalls, overcoats and gloves are provided for all personnel and gumboots for men required to work in privy middens.

Costing.

The nett cost of the service for the year ended 31st March, 1962, was £39,575. 5. 10. Salvage operations have not been taken into account in arriving at this figure.

The 1962 cost figure was approximately £7,659. 12. 8. higher than the figure for 1961 (£31,915. 13. 2.). The increase is accounted for by increase in wages (£1,715); increase in cost of materials purchased (£1,115); increased loan charges (£1,329) and two items which have not previously been charged to the service viz: Central Administration Charge (£1,433) and Contribution to the Repairs and Renewals Fund (£2,500).

The tonnage of refuse collected was estimated at 15,750 tons which is a reduction on previous years and makes allowance for the lighter and bulkier character of refuse now being produced. As the refuse collected is not weighed, costing figures based on tonnages collected should be treated with reserve. Utilising a population figure of 50,050, the number of houses in the district as 15,073, the rateable value of the district as £555,104 and the product of a penny rate as £2,264. 4. 4. comparative costing figures are as follows:-

Refuse Collection and Disposal. Statistics and Costing.

	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Acreage of District	48697	48697	48697	48697	48697	48697
Estimated population	50050	49460	48650	48060 +	45621	44320
No. of Houses scavenged	15078	14950	14760	14324	14109	13860
Rateable Value of District	£555104	£548491	£548193	£462359	£469753	£470725
Product of ld. Rate	£2264.4.4.	£2216.10.5.	£2117.18.0.	£1799.18.11.	£1928.10.2.	£1899.8.0.
Nett Cost of Collection and Disposal	£39575.5.10.	£31915.13.2.	£30114.9.1.	£27290.14.11.	£26535.17.6.	£28818.
Nett Cost Equivalent Rate in £.	17.47d.	14.39d.	14.22d.	15.439d.	13.76d.	15.17d.
Estimated Annual Yield of Refuse	15750 tons	16000 tons	16000 tons	16000 tons	15700 tons	15700 tons.
Yield per 1,000 population per day	17.26 cwts.	17.73 cwts.	18.02 cwts.	18.299 cwts.	18.856 cwts.	19.19. cwts.
Cost per 1,000 population per annum	£791.10.0.	£645	£619	£567.16.11.	£581.5.0.	£642.12.6.
Cost per head per annum	13s. 2d.	12s. 10 ³ / ₄ d.	12s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d.	11s. 4 ¹ / ₂ d.	11s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d.	12s. 10d.
Cost per 1,000 houses per annum	£2638.7.0.	£2134.16.6.	£2042.14.3.	£1902.8.0.	£1875.	£2079.4.5.
Cost per house per annum	£2.12.9.	£2.2.8.	£2.0.9 ¹ / ₂ d.	£1.18.0.	£1.17.6.	£2.1.7.
Cost per ton	50s. 3d.	39s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d.	37s. 8d.	34s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d.	33s. 9 ¹ / ₂ d.	36s. 8 ¹ / ₂ d.

* Includes resident population at Middlewood Hospital for the first time.

Salvage of Waste.

The principal commodity salvaged during the year was waste paper, the total weight collected and disposed of being $246\frac{3}{4}$ tons, an average of approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons per week. No difficulty was experienced in disposing of all collections.

Other commodities salvaged during 1962 comprised ferrous and none-ferrous metals and textiles.

The total weight of all commodities salvaged was 280 tons valued at £1,996. 7. 7.

Full details compared with those for 1961 are set out in the following table.

Commodity.	Salvage Statistics 1962.						Salvage Statistics 1961.					
	Weight			Value.			Weight			Value.		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper (Coun. coll)	246	15	0	1534	4	6	265	3	0	1837	13	6
Scrap (Ferrous)	22	8	3	127	12	3	21	14	1	145	19	9
Scrap (Non-Ferr.)	3	9	0	205	3	1	2	2	2	181	13	0
Tins (Loose)	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	0	27	15	0
Rags	7	9	2	129	7	9	10	5	3	156	18	6
TOTALS:	280	2	1	1996	7	7	306	1	2	2349	19	9

Expenditure incurred in salvage preparation and transport was £1,918. 8. 6. Of this total, wages accounted for £1,759. 9. 2., this figure including bonus paid to participating personnel amounting to £589. 10. 0.

The bonus was paid in two instalments, one at Whitsuntide and one at Christmas and was equivalent to a weekly payment of 5/-d. per employee.

The following table gives the full picture in relation to salvage of waste since its inception in 1939 as a war-time expedient.

INCOME.							EXPENDITURE.			
Commodity.	Quantity Sold			Amount received			Source.	£.	s.	d.
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.				
Paper	4077	5	0½	27786	19	2	Wages	19138	2	9
Paper (Carton recovery)	-	2	2	1	2	0	Materials	1442	15	2
Scrap (Ferrous)	301	4	1	1273	18	0½	Machinery	203	3	11
Scrap (Non-Ferr.)	20	3	1¾	1590	11	7	Publicity	109	8	3
Tins (Loose)	353	3	1	904	1	3½	Transport	1	9	6
Rags	144	14	3¾	2159	7	2	Rentals and Rates	79	6	9
Bones	61	12	3½	267	7	8	Insurance	5	1	1
Bottles, Jars & Cullett.	34	19	2¼	216	12	5	Totals	21029	7	5
Rubber	9	13	1	24	3	2	Balance	13236	4	0
Twine	-	10	0¾	2	10	11				
Board of Trade Grant	-	-	-	88	18	0				
GRAND TOTALS:	5003	9	1½	34315	11	5		34315	11	5

The waste paper baling section of the Greno Crescent Depot was prepared for use at the year end by the installation of a moveable-box type electrically operated baling machine. Production commenced during January 1963. This machine is more efficient than the hand operated types and should reduce production costs substantially.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.

The Council do not supply dustbins as a general charge on the rates and it was necessary during the year to serve 69 notices under the provisions of Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936, requiring the replacement of defective bins. In all but 7 cases the replacements had been provided by the year end. There were no appeals against the requirements of the notices.

The Council stock B.S.S. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. bins for supply to Council properties and where requested also supply to private properties on a rechargeable basis.

The number of bins supplied to Council houses was 121. Sheffield Corporation own more than 3,000 houses in the district and the attention of the Housing Manager was drawn to 209 cases where dustbins required replacement. Most of these replacement bins had been supplied by the Corporation at the year end.

PRIVY CONVERSIONS.

During the year, 3 privies were replaced by water closets with financial contributions from the Council amounting to £90. 1. 5.

A further 8 privies and 1 pail closet were replaced by 9 water closets as part of improvement grant schemes.

The abolition of 3 privies and 1 waste water closet occurred as a result of slum clearance and other action.

There were still 703 privies and pail closets in use in the district at the year end. This is the most unsatisfactory feature of the sanitary circumstances of the district. Not only are these unsanitary conveniences distasteful to use, but the task of periodical emptying is obnoxious in the extreme.

The provision of sewerage systems in those populated parts of the district not already served would be a step in the right direction but many of the conveniences are in scattered areas where improvement grants appear to be the only answer at present.

HOUSING.

New Development.

The total number of dwellings in the district at the year end was 15,078 showing a nett increase of 123 over the figure of 14,950 at the end of 1961.

The total number of dwellings completed during the year was 170. The number of dwellings demolished or put out of use was 51.

Details of these changes are set out hereunder:-

New dwellings built by Wortley R.D. Council	58
New dwellings built by Sheffield Corporation	6
New dwellings built by private enterprise	106
Additional houses provided otherwise	9
Total additional houses	179
Dwellings demolished or put out of use	51
Nett Increase	123
Total Houses at 31st December, 1961	14,950
Total Houses at 31st December, 1962	15,078

The 58 houses built by the Council included 6 bungalows and 30 flats. The houses were located as follows:-

District	Houses	Flats	Bungalows	Total
Chapelton	4	12	-	16
Grenoside	12	-	6	18
High Green	6	-	-	6
Oughtibridge	-	18	-	18
TOTALS:	22	30	6	58

Sheffield Corporation erected 6 shops and flats during the year. They now own 3,225 estate dwellings within the district, the Ward distribution being as follows:-

Ward.	Total Number of Dwellings.
Ecclesfield	906
Colley	1,944
Grenoside	375
TOTALS:	3,225

The dwellings erected by private enterprise are localised as follows:-

<u>District.</u>	<u>Number of Houses.</u>
Chapelton	17
Ecclesfield	10 + (1 "Fighting Cock INN")
High Green	1
Grenoside	41
Stannington	19
Oughtibridge	9
Wharncliffe Side	1
Loxley	4
Bradfield	1
Tankersley	1
Wortley	1
TOTAL:	106.

The complete picture of new development and loss of accommodation is shown by the following table:-

District.	New Dwellings 1962		Additional Houses due to conversions, etc.	Total Additional Houses	Houses put out of use.	Nett increase or decrease
	Wortley R. D. C.	Private enterprise.				
Ecclesfield	-	11	2	13	6	7
Chapelton	16	17	6	39	7	32
High Green	6	1	1	8	9	-1
Grenoside	18	41 + 6	-	65	10	55
Tankersley	-	1	-	1	2	-1
Wortley	-	1	-	1	1	-
Worrall	-	-	-	-	6	-6
Oughtibridge	18	9	-	27	8	19
Wharncliffe Side	-	1	-	1	-	1
Loxley	-	4	-	4	-	4
Stannington	-	19	-	19	2	17
Low Bradfield	-	1	-	1	-	1
TOTALS:	58	112	9	179	51	128

Housing Development since 1920.

During the period 1920/62 the Council have been responsible for the erection, adaptation or acquisition of 3,550 dwellings of the following types:-

Permanent Estate Houses	3,165
Prefabricated Permanent Bungalows	18
Prefabricated Temporary Bungalows	79
Adapted Hutments at Potter Hill and Worrall	106
Dwelling acquired under Housing Acts at Ecclesfield	1
Hutments and Adapted Hutments at Ecclesfield,)	
Chapelton, High Green and Worrall now either)	181
demolished or disused as dwellings)	
TOTAL:	<u><u>3,550</u></u>

The Council also control dwellings at sewage disposal works, Glen Howe Park, the Council Offices and other miscellaneous properties acquired in connection with new housing development.

Private enterprise has been responsible for the erection of 3,743 houses in the district during the same period.

An overall picture of development during the last 42 years is given by the following table:-

Locality.	Houses erected by					Total built since 1920.	Total houses in locality.	Percentage of total built since 1920.
	Wortley R. D. Co.		Sheffield Corp'n.	Private Enterprise.				
	Permanent.	Temporary						
<u>ECCLESFIELD PARISH.</u>								
Ecclesfield	444	19	906	554	1923	2535	75	
Colley	-	-	1944	2	1946	1946	100	
Chapelton and	1008	31	-)				
High Green	475	99	-)				
Grenoside	252	-	375	758	1385	1695	81	
Thorpe Hesley	-	-	-	8	8	150	5	
<u>BRADFELD PARISH.</u>								
Oughtibridge	224	-	-	294	518	861	60	
Worrall	58	-	-	216	274	395	69	
Stannington	222	20	-	685	927	1189	78	
Loxley	112	10	-	103	225	412	54	
Dungworth	20	-	-	9	29	128	22	
Wadsley	-	-	-	7	7	43	16	
Wharnccliffe Side	120	-	-	84	204	354	57	
Other parts of Parish	-	-	-	43	43	332	13	
<u>TANKERSLEY PARISH.</u>								
	236	6	-	102	344	633	54	
<u>WORTLEY PARISH.</u>								
	12	-	-	24	36	202	17	
<u>TOTALS:</u>	3183	185	3225	3742	10335	15078	68	

Slum Clearance.

This year marked the eighth phase of the Council's long term slum clearance programme which originated in 1955.

The annual target is 50 houses so that in order to maintain progress the total figure at the end of the year should have been 400. The number dealt with up to the end of 1961 was 348 and during 1962 representations were made in respect of 45 privately owned houses and certificates of unfitness were given in respect of a further 2 Council owned properties making a total of 395 which is slightly below the target figure.

Action was taken by declaration of clearance area and compulsory purchase order in respect of 8 dwellings and the remainder were dealt with by way of individual order or undertakings.

Further details are as follows:-

	Private.	Council.	Total.	How dealt with.
<u>Ecclesfield.</u> 133 and 135, High Street.	-	2	2	Certificates of unfitness.
<u>Chapeltown.</u> 20, 22, Bracken Hill.	2	-	2	Demolition Orders.
58, Burncross Road.	1	-	1	Undertaking.
62, 64, 74, Burncross Road.	3	-	3	Demolition Orders.
10, 16, Cowley Lane.	2	-	2	Demolition Orders.
<u>High Green.</u> 154/162 and 154Bk./162Bk., Wortley Road.	10	-	10	Demolition Orders.
<u>Grenoside.</u> Intake Cottage	1	-	1	Not Determined.
2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, Lump Lane.	6	-	6	Demolition Orders.
40, Norfolk Hill.	1	-	1	Demolition Order.
7, 9, 11 and 13, Wood End.	4	-	4	Not Determined.
8 and 10, Woodseats.	2	-	2	Demolition Orders.
<u>Tankersley.</u> 4 and 5, Top Pit Cottages.	2	-	2	Demolition Orders.
<u>Stannington.</u> 716, 720, 722, 724 and 726, Stannington Road.	5	-	5	Compulsory Purchase Order.
3, 5 and 7, Uppergate Road.	3	-	3	Compulsory Purchase Order.
410, Wood Lane.	1	-	1	Demolition Order.
<u>Dungworth.</u> White House, Rye Lane.	1	-	1	Demolition Order.
Cottage, Cliffe Hill.	1	-	1	Closing Order.

Houses represented in 1961 where no order had been made at the end of that year were dealt with in 1962 as follows:-

High Green.

7, 8 and 9, The Fold - Council owned - Certificates of unfitness given by the Medical Officer of Health.

Tankersley.

2 Cottages, Pilley Lane - Council owned - Certificates of unfitness given by the Medical Officer of Health.

Worrall.

540, Worrall Road - Owned by Hospital Board - Undertaking given.

Stannington and Storrs.

515/525, Stannington Road - Privately owned - Demolition Orders.
 18/24, Nook End - Privately owned - Demolition Orders.
 Storrs Farm Cottage - Privately owned - Demolition Orders.

The complete list of Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders made since 1955 with information regarding the Minister's decision and demolition progress up to the year end is as follows:-

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
1.	Grenoside (Cupola Lane) Clearance Order.	1955	5	Confirmed and Demolished.
2.	High Green (Jeffcock Place) Clearance Order.	1955	4	Confirmed and Demolished.
3.	Chapelton (Greenhead Lane and Chapel Square) Clearance Order.	1955	13	Confirmed and partially Demolished.
4.	Chapelton (Cowley Lane) Clearance Order.	1955	11	Confirmed and Demolished.
5.	Thorpe Hesley (Hesley Lane) Clearance Order.	1955	9	Confirmed and Demolished.
6.	Ecclesfield (St. Mary's Lane) Clearance Order.	1955	5	Confirmed and / Demolished.

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
7.	Ecclesfield (Stocks Hill) Clearance Order.	1955	2	Confirmed and Demolished.
8.	Ecclesfield (Yew Lane and High Street) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1955	5	Refused but x houses Demolished.
9.	Chapelton (Elliott Lane) Clearance Order.	1956	5	Confirmed and Demolished.
10.	Chapelton (Lane End) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1956	7	Confirmed and Demolished.
11.	Pilley (Gate Inn Cottages) Clearance Order.	1956	3	Confirmed and Demolished.
12.	Pilley (Pilley Village) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1956	5	Confirmed and Demolished.
13.	Tankersley (Colliery Yard) Clearance Order.	1956	20	Confirmed and Demolished.
14.	Tankersley (Top Newbegin) Clearance Order.	1956	8	Confirmed and Demolished.
15.	Ecclesfield (Townend Road and Stocks Hill) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1956	15	Confirmed and / Demolished.
16.	Grenoside (Bower Lane) Clearance Order.	1957	2	Confirmed. Purchased by Council.
17.	Grenoside (Cinder Hill) Clearance Order.	1957	4	Confirmed and Demolished.
18.	Grenoside (Holly House Lane) Clearance Order.	1957	5	Confirmed.
19.	Grenoside (Lump Lane No. 1) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Confirmed and Demolished.
20.	Grenoside (Lump Lane No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1957	2	Purchased by Agreement and Demolished.

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
21.	Grenoside (Main Street No. 1) Clearance Order.	1957	5	Confirmed. /
22.	Grenoside (Main Street No. 2) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Confirmed and Demolished.
23.	Grenoside (Skew Hill No. 1) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Not confirmed but Under-takings given by Owner.
24.	Grenoside (Skew Hill No. 2) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Confirmed and Demolished.
25.	Grenoside (Top Side) Clearance Order.	1957	4	Confirmed and / 3 houses Demolished.
26.	Ecclesfield (High Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1957	9	Confirmed and Demolished.
27.	Ecclesfield (High Street No. 2) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Confirmed and Demolished.
28.	Ecclesfield (High Street No. 3) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Confirmed and Demolished.
29.	Ecclesfield (High Street No. 4) Clearance Order.	1957	3	Confirmed and partially Demolished. Purchase by Council in progress.
30.	Chapelton (Station Road) Clearance Order.	1957	7	Confirmed and Demolished.
31.	High Green (Thompson Hill) Clearance Order.	1957	2	Confirmed and Demolished.
32.	Tankersley (Low Newbegin) Clearance Order.	1957	4	Confirmed and Demolished.
33.	High Green (Piece End No. 1) Clearance Order.	1958	3	Confirmed. Purchase by Council in progress.

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
34.	High Green (Piece End No. 2) Clearance Order.	1958	4	Not confirmed by Minister. Purchase by Council in progress.
35.	High Green (Falding Place) Clearance Order.	1958	6	Confirmed. Purchase by Council in progress.
36.	Oughtibridge (Stanley Fold) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1958	5	Purchased by Agreement.
37.	Oughtibridge (Low Road) Clearance Order.	1958	8	Confirmed and Demolished.
38.	Oughtibridge (Church Street, Stanley Fold and Barracks Row) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1959	25	Confirmed. /
39.	Stannington (Stannington Road) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1962	5	Not determined at year end.
40.	Stannington (Uppergate Road) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1962	3	Not determined at year end.

/ Confirmed with slight modification.

* Undertaking given by owners (Sheffield Corporation) not to re-let the houses as they were agreed unfit.

Clearance Areas Refs. 19, 21, 22 and 25 each included one house previously dealt with by individual order and vacant at the time the Clearance Order was made.

Clearance Order Ref. 25 was modified to exclude one dwelling which is being made fit by the owner.

Four dwellings covered by individual orders at Ecclesfield (1) and Oughtibridge (3) and 3 houses owned by the Council at High Green were demolished during the year.

During the period 1955/1962, 318 families have been rehoused by the Council from slum clearance properties, 28 of the families being rehoused during 1962. A further 6 families were rehoused from Council owned hutments at Worrall.

Improvement Grants.

Standard Grants.

The number of applications for standard grants received during the year was 54 in respect of 54 houses. The applications were dealt with as follows:-

	<u>Number of Applications.</u>	<u>Applicant.</u>	
		<u>Owner.</u>	<u>Owner/Occupier.</u>
Approved	50	6	44
Refused	-	-	-
Withdrawn	-	-	-
Not Determined	4	1	3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total:	<u>54.</u>	<u>7.</u>	<u>47.</u>

The number of schemes approved in 1962 and completed during the year was 17. Three schemes approved in 1961 were withdrawn in 1962.

The number of applications received in 1961 and not determined during that year was 1 involving 1 house. This was approved and completed in 1962.

Ten other schemes approved in 1961 were completed in 1962, ten houses being involved.

The total amount of grant paid in respect of the 28 schemes completed during the year was £3,477. 9. 3. The amount of individual grant varied from £23. to £155., the average amount being approximately £124.

The number of applications received in 1962 was higher than the figures for 1960 (46) and 1961 (38).

The applications were dealt with expeditiously.

Discretionary Grants.

The number of applications received for this type of grant was 8 in respect of 9 houses compared with the respective figures of 24 and 25 for 1961.

The applications were dealt with as follows:-

	<u>Number of Applications.</u>	<u>Owner.</u>	<u>Applicant.</u> <u>Owner/Occupier.</u>
Approved	4	1	3
Refused	-	-	-
Withdrawn	1	-	1
Not Determined	3	3	-
	<u>8.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>4.</u>
Total:	<u>8.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>4.</u>

The application withdrawn was subsequently replaced by an application for a standard grant.

Two of the above schemes involving 2 houses were completed during the year as were ten schemes (11 houses) approved in 1961.

One application received in 1960 and 3 received in 1961 were approved during the year.

The total amount paid in grant in 1962 was £5,215 representing grants ranging from £152 to £400 per house, the average grant being £372.

As the amount of grant in these cases has to be fixed before work can commence, detailed consideration is essential and some delay inevitably occurs but this has generally been kept at a minimum.

Repair of Dwellings under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

In addition to slum clearance action and improvement of sound houses, action has also been taken in connection with the repair of houses where nuisances have occurred and where defects existed rendering the houses unfit for habitation but capable of repair at reasonable expense. Details are set out hereunder:-

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 185
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 550
2. Number of dwellinghouses needing further action:-
 - (a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 47
 - (b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (2)(a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 138

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers

97

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957.

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs

Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied

41

2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners

21

(b) By local authority in default of owners

4

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

There was no recorded case of statutory overcrowding in the district at the year end.

Repairs under the Rent Act, 1957.

There were no applications during the year for certificates of disrepair.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The number of caravan sites in use in the district at the year end was 28 and the number of dwellings located thereon 118.

Details are set out on the following table:-

Parish.	Situation.	No. of Sites	Type of Site.			No. of dwell- ings.	Type of Dwelling.		
			Res.	Res/ Rec.	Rec.		Trailer	Vans etc.	Huts
Ecclesfield	Ecclesfield	1	1	-	-	4	4	-	-
	Chapelton	1	1	-	-	4	4	-	-
	High Green	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-
	Thorpe Hesley	2	2	-	-	3	3	-	-
	Grenoside	5	5	-	-	32	32	-	-
	Totals.	11	11	-	-	50	50	-	-
Wortley	Bromley	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Bradfield	Upper Midhope	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
	Hollowmeadows	2	1	1	-	5	2	2	1
	High Bradfield	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	4
	Worrall	1	1	-	-	8	8	-	-
	Loxley	2	2	-	-	3	3	-	-
	Stannington	4	4	-	-	8	8	-	-
	Dungworth	2	-	-	2	32	2	-	30
	Oughtibridge	2	2	-	-	5	5	-	-
	Folderings & Bent Hills	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
	Totals	16	10	1	5	67	28	3	36
	GRAND TOTALS.	28	22	1	5	118	79	3	36

Limited planning permissions have been issued in respect of these sites.

Five of the sites are in the Peak Park. In three cases recommendations have been made that steps should be taken to gradually run the sites down.

Two tentative applications for planning permission for sites were made but were not proceeded with.

The Council considered Circular 6/62 issued by the Minister of Housing and Local Government relating to the provision of sites for gypsy caravans but considered that no particular problem exists in this district. The matter will be kept under review.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year 329 visits have been made to 324 premises for the purpose of inspection for and eradication of insect pests.

The number of inspections was higher than the figure for 1961 (276). All vacated Council houses are inspected prior to re-occupation. There was an increase in the number of infestations found. No bed bug infestations were recorded during the year.

Further details are given in the following table:-

Ward.	Premises Inspected.		Total Visits.		Premises Found Verminous due to			Treatment by	
	Council	Private	Council	Private	Bugs	Cock rchs	Other In-sects	Council	Private
Chapelton	115	19	115	22	-	4	80	84	-
High Green	23	24	28	26	-	6	3	9	-
Ecclesfield	15	6	15	6	-	4	2	6	-
Colley	1	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	-
Grenoside	40	8	40	8	-	1	24	25	-
Tankersley	12	3	12	3	-	-	-	-	-
Wortley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westnall	21	18	21	18	-	3	1	4	-
Stannington	3	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	237	87	237	92	-	18	110	128	-

Insects dealt with in addition to cockroaches have included clover mite, wasps, crickets and spider beetles. The large number of treatments for "other insects" at Chapelton and Grenoside were in respect of clover mite infestations on Council property.

6 requests were received from the Sheffield Corporation Housing Manager for inspection of furniture in houses within the district prior to mutual exchanges or allocation of new tenancies involving their houses.

The disinfestation work has again been carried out efficiently and conscientiously by the Council's Rodent and General Operative.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

A total of 850 visits have been made during the year in connection with rat and mouse destruction. No sewer treatment was completed during the year.

The Council decided to discontinue making a charge for treatment of private properties so that a free service is now available for rat and mouse destruction.

Further details in respect of surface infestations are as follows:-

Ward	No. of Visits.	No. of Premises.	No. of Treatments.
Chapelton	81	27	30
High Green	82	23	27
Ecclesfield	133	34	41
Colley	36	11	11
Grenoside	186	41	53
Tankersley	34	11	12
Wortley	26	4	7
Westnall	193	45	54
Stannington	32	17	17
Loxley	17	5	6
Thorpe Hesley	30	6	6
TOTALS:	850	224	264

By virtue of the requirements of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the Council are required to submit an annual report on rodent control to the Minister. A copy of the report for the year ended 31st December, 1962, is set out hereunder:-

	Type of Property.				Agric- cultural.
	Non-Agricultural.				
	Local Author- ity (1)	Dwelling Houses (inc, Council Houses) (2)	All Other (including Business Premises) (3)	Total of Cols. (1),(2) & (3). (4)	
1. No. of properties in Local Authority's District	28	14,450	2,165	16,643	283
2. Total No. of properties inspected as a result of notification.	2	228	12	242	13
3. No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	1	193	8	202	12
(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	1	35	4	40	-
4. Total No. of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act.	28	-	-	28	40
5. No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	5	-	-	5	-
(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	-	-	-	-	-
6. Total No. of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose).	-	324	232	556	230
7. No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor					
8. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections.	350	452	450	1,252	250
9. No. of infested properties treated by the L.A.	7	228	12	247	13
10. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	10	230	15	255	14
11. No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
12. No. of cases in which default action taken following issue of notice under Sec. 4 of Act.	-	-	-	-	-
13. Legal Proceedings.	-	-	-	-	-
14. No. of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	-	-	-	-

Liaison and exchange of information with neighbouring authorities has continued through Workable Area Committees.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Enquiries and Disinfections.

During the year 19 visits have been made by the Health Department Staff to investigate 26 notified cases of infectious disease.

Details of the cases are as follows:-

Scarlet Fever	-	14
Food Poisoning	-	12

Disinfection was carried out by the Rodent and General Operative as required.

NUISANCES.

During the year 470 visits were made for the detection and abatement of nuisances and supervision of remedial works. This figure does not include visits to nuisances involving housing repairs which are shown in the Housing section of the report.

The number of nuisances excluding those from smoke emission arising during the year was 153 and there were 5 outstanding from 1960. Eleven nuisances were not abated at the year end.

Details of the nuisances are as follows:-

Choked and/or defective drains	-	98
Defective sanitary conveniences	-	25
Nuisances from keeping animals	-	8
Overflowing cesspools etc.	-	8
Offensive accumulations or deposits	-	2
Miscellaneous	-	<u>12</u>
Total:		<u>153.</u>

46 informal and 15 formal notices were served in connection with the abatement of the nuisances. The remaining complaints, principally choked drains, were dealt with without service notices.

A drain cleansing service is operated by the Department on the basis of a fixed charge of 7s. 6d. per job. This service is taken full advantage of by property owners and avoids delay in dealing with such nuisances.

The Council's operative cleansed 75 drains at public conveniences and on privately owned properties during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Measurement.

The Health Department has continued to operate the following atmospheric pollution measuring instruments during the whole of the year:-

- (a) Lead peroxide gauge at Hallwood Hospital,
- (b) Deposit gauge also at Hallwood Hospital, and
- (c) Smoke filter at the Council Offices.

The lead peroxide gauge measures atmospheric sulphur-di-oxide, the deposit gauge heavy smoke particles and the smoke filter the finer suspended particles. The instruments have now been in operation for 11 years and the monthly results for 1962 together with the yearly totals from 1952 onwards are set out in the ensuing table.

The smoke filter apparatus at the Council Offices was modified during the year to give volumetric sulphur-di-oxide readings in addition to filter stains and the additional readings were taken from 1st August, 1962.

A similar combined instrument was installed at the Oughtibridge Junior School which will be operated during school periods by the scholars under the guidance of the Headmaster. It will be interesting to compare the readings at Oughtibridge, where a smoke control order covering the whole of the village is in operation, with those recorded at Grenoside. It would appear from the first five months' records that atmospheric conditions at Oughtibridge are substantially better than those at Grenoside, but this is a short period on which to base a considered judgment.

The unit of measurement for both smoke and volumetric sulphur-di-oxide instruments has been standardised by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research as micrograms per cubic metre instead of milligrams per cubic metre. All such measurements included in this report have, therefore, been adjusted to this standard including those for the previous 10 years.

	Smoke and Grit.			Sulphur-di-Oxide.		
	Smoke Filter	Smoke Filter	Deposit Gauge	Vol SO ₂	Vol SO ₂	Lead
	Microgrms/ Cu. M. 1.	Microgrms/ Cu. M. 2.	Tons per Sq. mile.	Microgrms/ Cu. M. 1.	Microgrms/ Cu. M. 2.	Peroxide Gauge.
January	106	-	17.1	-	-	0.90
February	75	-	12.4	-	-	0.79
March	143	-	24.7	-	-	1.51
April	72	-	11.77	-	-	1.04
May	65	-	9.67	-	-	0.91
June	47	-	9.84	-	-	0.49
July	58	-	12.2	-	-	0.66
August	45	29	12.61	64	27	1.22
September	82	52	11.24	95	69	0.9
October	110	74	8.5	136	82	1.47
November	134	85	8.87	170	142	2.02
December	175	120	9.17	232	204	1.42
Full year 1962	92.7	72.0 ^x	148.07	139.4 ^x	104.8 ^x	1.11
Full year 1961	95.4	-	101.01	-	-	0.916
Full year 1960	117.5	-	107.48	-	-	1.08
Full year 1959	122.5	-	102.21	-	-	1.146
Full year 1958	143.5	-	138.35	-	-	0.79
Full year 1957	213.7	-	114.48	-	-	0.92
Full year 1956	186.0	-	131.16	-	-	0.98
Full year 1955	144.0	-	129.93	-	-	1.25
Full year 1954	105.0	-	117.79	-	-	0.87
Full year 1953	110.0	-	88.51	-	-	0.71
Full year 1952	119.0	-	113.69	-	-	0.79

Notes:- Smoke Filter No. 1 sited at Council Offices, Grenoside.
Smoke Filter No. 2 sited at Oughtibridge Junior School
(commenced 1st August, 1962).

Volumetric SO₂ Recorder No. 1 sited at Grenoside
(commenced 1st August, 1962).

Volumetric SO₂ Recorder No. 2 sited at Oughtibridge Junior School
(commenced 1st August, 1962).

The unit for Smoke filter readings has been changed from milligrams to micrograms per cubic metre.

Figures for previous years have been corrected in this report by multiplying by 1,000.

^x 5 month readings only.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have now rejected the use of the deposit and lead peroxide gauges as being unsuitable for recording pollution on a national basis. The instruments are however, of use as a local guide to fluctuations in pollution and as they have already been in use for a long period the Council decided to continue to operate the instruments at their own expense. The instruments have been operated on behalf of the County Council who have now sold them to the Council for a nominal sum.

Domestic Smoke - Smoke Control Areas.

The position at the year end in relation to smoke control areas was as follows:-

Orders Operative.

There were four Orders operative in the district at the year end. Details are as follows:-

1. Chapeltown (Burncross) Smoke Control Order, 1958.

This Order covers an area of 23 acres on which 260 Council houses have been erected. The Order became operative on the 1st September, 1959.

2. Grenoside (Penistone Road) Smoke Control Order, 1959.

This Order covers an area of $24\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Originally there were 28 properties in existence but a private housing estate is being developed on the land which will ultimately increase the number of properties to approximately 200. The number of properties in the area at the year end was 112.

3. Oughtibridge Smoke Control Order, 1959.

This Order covers an area of approximately 300 acres which virtually includes the whole of the village. The number of existing properties was 760 premises including a forge and brickworks. Following a public inquiry the Order was confirmed and became operative on 1st September, 1961.

There was some delay in completion of conversion works and other difficulties have arisen since the operative date. It is hoped that these difficulties will resolve themselves in due course.

4. Chapelton (Bracken Hill) Smoke Control Order, 1960.

This Order covers an area of 112 acres and adjoins the easterly boundary of the first area at Burncross Road. There were 101 existing properties on the land and further development is in progress which will ultimately result in the erection of more than 100 additional private houses. The number of houses in the area at the year end was 215.

The Order became operative on the 1st November, 1961.

The amounts paid in grants were as follows:-

Grenoside (Penistone Road) Smoke Control Order.

Total amounts paid in connection with the area	- Private Houses	£114.15. 1.
	- Council Houses	£503.15. 0.

Oughtibridge Smoke Control Order.

Amounts paid to 31st March, 1963	- Private Houses	£10,152.10.11.
	- Council Houses	£5,529.10. 0.

Chapelton (Bracken Hill) Smoke Control Order.

Amounts paid to 31st March, 1963	- Private Houses	£2,066. 4. 4.
	- Council Houses	Nil.

The above amounts represent seven-tenths of the approved cost of adaptation works in both private and Council houses. The Ministry grant is equivalent to four-sevenths of the above amounts.

A national agreement has been reached on allowances for miners' concessionary coal allocations where employees live in smoke control areas. Whilst there is some dissatisfaction among miners in connection with the terms of the agreement, the arrangement should facilitate the development of new smoke control areas in mining communities.

Surveys have been carried out in connection with proposals for the establishment of two additional smoke control areas in the Don valley to incorporate Wharncliffe Side and Worrall. Subsequently it is proposed to develop a third area to cover Wadsley and Middlewood, including the Middlewood Hospitals, so that the whole of the Don Valley within the district will be covered by orders. No formal orders were submitted to the Minister for confirmation during the year.

Industrial Smoke.

Two applications were received during the year for prior approval of new furnaces under the provision of Section 3(3) of the Clean Air Act, 1956. One of these had not been determined at the year end.. An application was received for approval of a new chimney to serve boiler furnaces to supply steam for power production and process work. Following negotiations it was agreed that the proposed chimney height of 150 feet be increased to 200 feet.

Emissions from exempted processes are responsible for the most disquieting feature of industrial pollution as the position regarding emissions of other industrial smoke in the district is reasonably satisfactory. There are still a limited number of installations requiring modernisation and the temporary defence in respect of prosecutions in such cases ceases to be available after 4th July, 1963.

There are 8 establishments in the district where exempted processes are carried out. Of this number, 6 are brickworks, 1 chemical and coking plant and 1 steel works installation. The coking plant at Smithy Wood and the brickworks in the Loxley valley present special problems.

Observations were carried out on industrial chimneys in connection with the administration of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958. It was necessary to interview the management in 3 cases. No legal action was taken as a result of contraventions.

Liaison and Consultation.

The Council have continued to be represented on the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council and on the Barnsley and District Clean Air Committee. Interesting problems have been discussed and much useful information gained at the meetings of these bodies.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937/1959.

The number of premises in the district coming within the scope of the Factories Acts is 112. An additional 20 building and engineering contractors working in various parts of the district make up the total of 132 factories, further details and location of which are shown in the following table:-

Location.	Total Factories.	Classification.			Trade Classification.											
		Power	No Power	Special	Motor Eng.	Gen. Eng.	Forging & Rolling	Fireclay and Brickworking	Food Preparation	Joinery	Foundries	Scrap Dealers & Metal Workers	Vehicle Painting	Coal By-Products & Chemicals	Building & Eng. Works	Others
Ecclesfield.	32	25	1	6	1	7	3	-	3	1	2	4	1	-	4	6
Chapelton.	32	26	1	5	8	3	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	2	3	6
High Green.	4	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grenoside.	12	10	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	3
Tankersley.	6	5	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wortley.	4	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Stannington.	12	9	2	1	2	2	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Oughtibridge.	18	16	-	2	2	4	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	3
Loxley.	10	7	-	3	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1
Bradfield.	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS:	132	107	5	20	21	19	8	7	12	7	6	6	4	2	17	23

The number of visits made to factories was 75. It was necessary to take action in respect of unsatisfactory conveniences in 13 factories. The necessary works had been completed in all cases at the year end.

Apart from the items referred to above, conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

The Minister of Health has requested that certain tabulated information relating to factory inspection should be incorporated in the Medical Officer of Health's Report. In order to comply with this request, the information is set out in the Annex at the end of the report.

Swimming Baths.

There is now a public swimming bath in the district located at Chapelton and administered by the Ecclesfield Parish Council.

Water is obtained from the Sheffield Corporation main and the filtration plant operates on a 4 hour filter cycle.

Fifteen samples of water were taken during the year for bacteriological examination and chlorine and acidity assessment. All samples gave satisfactory results.

Milk.

The number of registered milk distributors operating in the district at the year end was 51. Producer-retailers are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and not by the local authority.

Licences for the sale of milk under special designations are now issued by the County Council.

The Council will continue to register distributors of milk under the provisions of the Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, and register dairies not associated directly with milk production. The control of cleanliness of such dairies, general provisions relating to milk borne infectious diseases and cleanliness in the conveyance and distribution of milk now remain the only responsibilities of district councils.

The Wortley Rural District became a specified area for the purposes of The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No.2) Order, 1960, operative from 28th November, 1960, and only designated milks, with minor exemptions, may now be sold within the district.

Ice Cream.

The total number of premises registered at the year end under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, was 103. This figure includes 1 manufacturer, 1 producer-retailer and 106 retailers. The number of inspections during the year was 185.

8 applications for registration of premises for the storage and sale of ice-cream were received during the year, and all were approved.

106 samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:-

Provisional Grade.	No. of Ice Cream Samples.
Grade I	97
Grade II	9
Grade III	-
Grade IV	-

All premises were generally satisfactory from the point of view of food hygiene.

Meat.

The total number of animals slaughtered in the district during the year was 447 including 3 pigs slaughtered on private premises for home use.

Post-mortem inspections of every animal slaughtered for sale have been carried out involving 112 visits during the period.

Only 2 slaughterhouses have been reconstructed to comply with current legislation. One of these at Grenoside was closed for alterations and re-opened on the 1st August, 1962. The other is located at Ecclesfield.

Details of animals slaughtered and diseased conditions found are set out in the following table:-

Number of Slaughterhouses used: 2.			Total number of visits: 112.					
Slaughtered and Inspected.			Surrendered and Destroyed.					Total weight (lbs).
Animal.	Number inspected.	Number diseased.		Beast.	Sheep.	Pig.	Calf.	
Beast	121	10	Carcases (whole)	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep	291	4	Carcases (part)	-	-	-	-	-
Pigs	32	-	Heads	-	-	-	-	-
Calves	-	-	Lungs	2	6	-	-	34
Pigs killed on private premises	3	-	Hearts	-	-	-	-	-
			Livers	8	3	-	-	86
			Mesenteries	-	-	-	-	-
			Udders	-	-	-	-	-
			Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	447	14						120

The 120 lbs. of offal found to be diseased or otherwise unfit for human consumption was surrendered by the owners and was suitably disposed of.

There was a further substantial reduction in the total number of animals slaughtered in the district and a similar reduction in the amount of offal condemned.

The average quality of the animals slaughtered was excellent.

The incidence of tuberculosis has declined rapidly in both cattle and pigs during the past few years. No evidence of the disease was found in the animals slaughtered during the year in the district.

Further information on the lines required by the Minister in respect of the incidence of tuberculosis and cysticercosis compared with other diseases in animals slaughtered is set out in the following table:-

Type of Animal.	Cattle Excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed.	115	6	-	291	32	-
Number inspected	115	6	-	291	32	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	10	-	-	9	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	8	-	-	3	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Full co-operation has again been given by the butchers using the slaughterhouses in the district.

The number of licensed slaughtermen at the year end was 17. One application was refused due to the age and physical condition of the applicant.

The number of butchers' shops in the district at the year end was 32.

Other Foods.

The number of other types of premises excluding butchers' shops in the district where food is sold is 306. Localisation and classification of all food premises is shown in the following table:-

Location	Trade Classification								Total	Ice Cream (subsidiary)
	Butchers	Fried Fish	Grocery & Sweets	Bakehouses	Wet Fish and/ or Green- grocery	Cafes	Hotels & Clubs	Ice cream (principally)		
Ecclesfield	12	5	38	2	10	1	14	1	83	29
Chapelton	6	3	38	2	8	1	19	-	77	25
High Green	3	4	19	1	2	-	11	-	40	21
Grenoside	3	1	8	1	2	1	6	-	22	7
Thorpe Hesley	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
Ecclesfield Parish	24	13	105	6	22	3	52	1	226	82
Oughtibridge	2	1	15	-	1	-	8	-	27	7
Wharncliffe Side	-	1	5	-	1	-	2	-	9	2
Worrall	-	-	4	-	-	-	+3	-	7	9
Loxley	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	8	3
Stannington)										
Dungworth)	4	1	12	1	2	-	8	-	28	4
Storrs)										
Rest of Bradfield	-	-	4	-	-	2	7	-	13	2
Bradfield Parish	7	3	44	1	4	2	31	-	92	27
Tankersley Parish	1	-	8	-	-	-	+4	1	14	2
Wortley Parish	-	-	2	-	-	-	+4	-	6	1
TOTALS:	32	16	159	7	26	5	91	2	338	106

+ Including Golf Club.

Requests were received from shopkeepers for examination of the following foodstuffs which were found to be unfit for human consumption and were removed for destruction.

Ham	7 tins.
Corned Beef	8 tins.
Jellied Veal	1 tin.
Luncheon Meat	1 tin.
Pork	3 tins.
Pork Sausage	$6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Meat	$36\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Brisket	1 tin.
Meat Loaf	2 tins.
Stewed Steak	2 tins.
Salmon	1 tin.
Pickled Beetroot	1 jar.
Mixed Pickles	52 jars.
Tomatoes	42 tins.
Baked Beans	4 tins.
Soup	2 tins.
Processed Peas	7 tins.
Rice Pudding	1 tin.
Sago Pudding	1 tin.
Jam	8 jars.
Marmalade	2 jars.
Lemon Curd	1 jar.
Raspberries	1 tin.
Apricots	1 tin.
Prunes (dried)	1 lb.
Pineapple	6 tins.
Fruit Salad	2 tins.
Peaches	6 tins.
Oranges	1 tin.
Milk	4 tins.
Cream	1 tin.
Cheese	$8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937/1959.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in respect of the year 1962 for the Wortley
Rural District in the County of Yorkshire.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the
Factories Act, 1937.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises. (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection. (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	5	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	107	110	5	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	20	20	-	-
TOTAL:	132	135	5	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars. (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred		
			To H. M. Inspector. (4)	By H. M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	13	13	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) -	2	2	2	-	-
TOTAL:	15	15	2	-	-

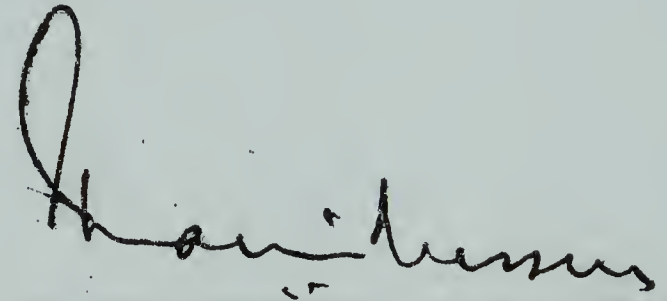
PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All out-working premises.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Signature


Medical Officer of Health.

Date 31st December, 1962.

